

Colonial Museum and Geological Survey Department.

JAMES HECTOR, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.,
DIRECTOR.

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN.

PART II.

PUBLISHED BY COMMAND.

NEW ZEALAND:

BY AUTHORITY: GEORGE DIDSBURY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WELLINGTON,

1881.

PREFACE.

THIS Part concludes Captain Broun's work on the New Zealand Coleoptera, as submitted by the author, and describes additional species which have been discovered during the period occupied in the publication of the First Part of the work.

For convenience of reference the paging has been made consecutive throughout both Parts, and the families and genera referred to in the Second Part have had affixed to each the page at which they are described in the early portion of the work.

The alphabetical Index has been prepared for the work as if it were in one volume, and it is intended to issue a series of plates giving figures of a typical specimen of each family, as an additional facility for reference.

JAMES HECTOR,

Director.

*Colonial Museum, Wellington,
20th May, 1881.*

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NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

PART II.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ (p. 7).

Mecodema (p. 7).

1142. *M. fulgida*, *n.s.* *Body* black, shining, the antennæ, palpi, and legs piceous, and the apical margins of the elytra rufescent.

Head moderate, transversely impressed between the antennæ, and quite obsoletely behind the eyes; at the inner margin of each of these latter there is a distinct punctiform impression; mandibles obliquely striate; labrum outwardly curved. *Prothorax* sub-depressed, rather broader than long, slightly rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed towards the blunt posterior angles; the superficial impressions consist of the punctulated dorsal line, ending in the frontal curvature, which terminates near each front angle and is indistinctly duplicated on the middle, the fossæ near the hind angles united by a curved basal depression, and a row of marginal punctures: the lateral rims can hardly be termed crenulate. The *elytra* are elongate-oval, slightly convex, broadest behind the middle, and slightly incurved in line with the middle thighs; each elytron bears eight distinct, finely-punctured striæ, between the eighth and the side a smooth raised space not attaining the base or apex; the marginal sculpture is indefinite, being too shallow and irregular to be described as punctate; the punctation of the two outer striæ is close and distinct, but the whole of the apical sculpture is somewhat irregular; the interstices are nearly plane, though a little elevated near the sides and apex.

Under-side smooth, glossy, pitchy-black.

The smooth head and thorax differentiate this species from all the others of equally large size.

Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{4}$.

My two specimens were found by T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., on the mountains near Nelson.

1143. *M. constricta*, *n.s.* *Body* elongate, elliptical, somewhat convex; glossy black, slightly rufescent near the sides and apex of the elytra; femora and basal joint of antennæ red, the rest of the latter pitchy-red.

The *head* is of moderate size, with two curved impressions between the antennæ, and a very indistinct transverse one in line with the back part of the eyes; just in front of this, and close to each of the latter, there is an obvious puncture. The *prothorax* is broader than the head, rather broader than long, gradually rounded to beyond the middle, and from thence abruptly narrowed to the obtuse hind angles; its widest part is near the front; it is but little convex, and slopes a little towards the base; the fine median furrow does not attain the apex, and before reaching the base proceeds through a fovea-like expansion; the posterior depressions are situated close to the angles and are well defined; the oblique frontal impressions are faint; the disc is almost smooth, but there is a row of punctures, hispid as usual, in the marginal channel. The *elytra* are rather broader than the thorax, elongate-oval, slightly convex, and very perceptibly incurved or constricted just behind the shoulders, exactly in line with the intermediate femora; each has eight punctured striæ, the sutural least distinct; between the eighth and the side there is an abbreviated, smooth, raised space, and the side bears some large shallow punctures which become rugose behind; the interstices, except those near the sides, are almost flat, but the sculpture becomes coarse and confused posteriorly.

Under-side reddish-black, impunctate.

This species may be readily recognized by the incurvature behind the humeral region (which is much more strongly pronounced than in *M. fulgida*), red thighs, &c.

Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 3.

My unique example, a female, was discovered by J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Castle Hill Station, West Coast Road, Canterbury.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ (p. 18).

Parabaris.

Nov. gen.

Mentum broad, deeply emarginate, its wings incurved; the median tooth stout, triangular, bi-setose at the base, nearly as long as the wings. *Ligula* free and truncate at the extremity; paraglossæ narrow at apex, longer, soldered to the ligula for the greater part of its length, the latter provided with two erect bristles. *Palpi* moderately long, hairy, the terminal joint of the maxillary elongate, slightly oval, truncate at apex. *Mandibles* robust, curved at apex, uni-dentate inwardly. *Eyes* slightly prominent, finely faceted. *Antennæ* filiform; the first and third articulations about equal, 2nd shorter; their pubescence begins with the third joint.

Head large, narrowed behind. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, large. *Elytra* sub-obovate, considerably and abruptly narrowed and sinuated posteriorly. *Legs* of moderate length, comparatively slender; *femora* almost linear; *tibiae* straight, spinose at apex, the anterior notched, the four posterior densely covered with slender spines; *tarsi* rather slender, densely hispid underneath, hairy above; basal joint elongate-oblong, second elongate-triangular, third triangular, fourth cordate; claws simple.

The only exponent of this genus should, I think, be placed near *Abaris* in the *Anchomenidæ*; it has quite the facies of a *Feronia*, but differs structurally.

1144. **P. atratus**, *n.s.* *Body* oblong-ovate, broad, sub-depressed, widest behind the middle of the elytra; shining, quite black, legs piceous, tarsi and antennæ (save the pitchy basal joint) rufous.

Head with two irregular frontal foveæ not extending beyond the inter-antennal line, slightly wrinkled, narrowed behind the legs. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, rounded laterally, narrowed between the middle and the almost rectangular hind angles; apex truncate, base triangularly excised at the middle; the thick rims least distinct behind; the sides, particularly behind the middle, explanate; the basal fossæ are large, their outer slope on the same plane as the flattened angles; the dorsal groove terminates in a deep, curved, frontal impression. *Elytra* broader and about twice as long as the thorax, very gradually rounded to beyond the posterior femora, and from thence considerably narrowed sinuously to the apices, which, though somewhat pointed, do not protrude further than the extremity of the abdomen; the disc is almost (transversely) flat; each elytron has eight distinct, impunctate striæ, the fifth and sixth abbreviated and confluent; the interstices are scarcely convex, and, with the exception of the external one, quite impunctate; besides the above-mentioned there are short scutellar striæ, one on each, and another between the lateral row of punctures and the side margin.

Under-side pitchy-black; *mesosternum* very perceptibly punctured; the four anterior *coxæ* and thighs bear many yellow bristles; *tibiæ* densely clothed with yellowish hair-like spines.

The thorax, when viewed from above, will be seen to be broadly and peculiarly depressed near the hind angles; when looked at from the side the sides will appear as if gradually raised from the middle backwards, so that the posterior angles are nearly on the same plane as the more elevated parts of the disc. The elytra are but slightly narrowed anteriorly; their greatest width is behind the posterior femora ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.), but the apex is not one line in breadth.

Length, 9 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

I found only one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour, and that, unfortunately, is very much mutilated.

Tropopterus (p. 27).

1145. **T. patulus**, *n.s.* *Body* moderately convex; elytra very broad; shining, pitchy-black above; the labrum, antennæ, legs, and the elytral margins and suture rufescent; palpi castaneous.

Head narrowed anteriorly; the frontal depressions broad, separated from the eyes by a slightly raised interval, which again is marked off by a narrow groove close to each eye, the two inner united in line with the antennæ by means of a transversal line. The two basal joints only of the antennæ are nude. *Prothorax* transverse, somewhat elevated, cordiform, base and apex sub-truncate, sides regularly rounded, narrowed but not sinuated behind, the posterior angles not at all protuberant, the lateral rims fine but distinct; it shows a fine dorsal line, is somewhat depressed along the base, and has broad, shallow foveæ prolonged forwards as

broad, indistinct impressions; its whole basal portion is punctate. *Elytra* ample, about twice the width of the thorax, broadly oval, moderately convex, with explanated and reflexed sides, which, however (the rims), cease abruptly before the apices; each elytron has eight feeble, hardly perceptibly punctured striæ, the sutural evidently deepest; the third and fourth are confluent, the fifth and sixth also unite towards the apex, and from that point a sharp, curved carina proceeds towards the suture so as to form the apical margin; the interstices are plane, the third bears three small punctures, and there are a few larger ones along the side.

Under-side smoky-brown, with the sides and apex of the abdomen testaceous.

Length, quite 3 lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Professor Hutton sent me one example from Otago some time ago.

Group—FERONIDÆ (p. 30).

Trichosternus (p. 31).

1146. ***T. rectalis***, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, but little convex, glossy black, antennæ pitchy-red, tarsi piceous.

Head large and broad, having the usual frontal impressions. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally, sinuously narrowed towards the base, with decidedly prominent rectangular posterior angles; marginal channels and rims well marked, depressed along the base, so that the basal fossæ appear distant from the hind margin; the disc is only slightly convex; the dorsal groove terminates in an obvious curved frontal impression extending from one anterior angle to the other, and, in one example, there are a few transverse striolæ near the median line and basal foveæ. The *scutellum* is broadly triangular, with a striate base. *Elytra* oblong, their humeral angles distinct, the sides very little rounded and feebly sinuated behind; the discoidal grooves and punctuation are rather finely impressed, and the interstices almost plane, with two or three punctures on the third, and at least an equal number between the seventh and eighth. *Legs* normal. *Under-side* shining black.

This species differs from *T. sylvius* and its immediate allies (*T. rectangulus* and *T. temukensis*) by its broader, less elliptical, and more oblong form; the peculiar basal depression of the thorax is continuous with the lateral channels, so that the hind angles are quite flat; the elytra are not much narrowed anteriorly, and are broadly rounded behind, so that their outline is more like that of *T. aucklandicus* than any other described species. The broadest part of the body is behind the posterior femora.

Length, $8-8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 3. ♂ ♀.

The pair I possess were found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman (Auckland Museum) on the hills near Nelson.

Holcaspis (p. 37).

1147. ***H. pellax***, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, slightly convex, shining, intensely black. *Legs* pitchy-black, the four basal joints of the antennæ piceous; the remaining joints, as well as the tarsi and palpi, pitchy-red.

Head moderately long, smooth, with the usual frontal impressions

and ocular punctures. *Prothorax* quadrate, slightly rounded laterally, gradually narrowed till near the base, where it is somewhat suddenly contracted, so that the posterior angles are quite rectangular, but not acute; the surface presents many fine transversal striolæ; the median groove terminates in fovea-like expansions near the base and apex, but does not reach either; the two basal fossæ are deep, but not very broad; the impressions near the anterior angles are tolerably distinct, and there are three or four punctures along the side-channels. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but little convex, a good deal sinuously narrowed towards the apices, their shoulders somewhat protuberant; their seven discoidal striæ are tolerably deep, and their punctuation rather irregular, consisting of small and oblong punctures, which, however, are more conspicuous towards the extremity; between the eighth stria and the sides there is an interrupted row of catenulate punctures becoming confused behind; the intervals between the furrows are of nearly equal width, a little elevated and entire, but the punctuation of the striæ is here and there interrupted.

Under-side glossy pitchy-black.

In the form of the thorax this specimen resembles *H. hispidulus* (p. 40), having the same apical and basal emarginations but finer lateral margins, and may be distinguished from it by the presence of depressions near the front angles; in the sculpture of the elytra it approaches *H. elongella* and *H. ovatella*, but it cannot well be confounded with either, the thorax in the latter species, though quadrate, being short, the sides forming an almost uninterrupted curve towards the obtusely rounded posterior angles.

In my specimen of the female sex the thorax is more glossy, the elytral sculpture stronger, and the elytra rather narrower than in the male. The broadest part of the body is near the middle of the elytra.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, about $2\frac{1}{4}$.

The pair I possess were found in the forests near Whangarei Heads.

1148. ***H. thoracicus*, n.s.** Oblong, sub-depressed, deep shining black; three basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-black, the remainder obscure rufous; tarsi and palpi pitchy-red.

Head moderately large, smooth behind the frontal impressions, with two punctures close to each eye. *Prothorax* quadrate, broader than long, apex not incurved, with rounded sides, sinuously narrowed behind, widest at the middle, and with somewhat prominent posterior angles; its dorsal furrow, though well marked, does not reach the base or apex; the basal fossæ are supplemented by distinct but smaller foveæ near each hind angle; the frontal impression is distinct, and the disc exhibits many transverse aciculate impressions. *Elytra* scarcely broader than the thorax, oblong, very gradually rounded laterally, though narrowed a little towards the projecting humeral angles, sinuously narrowed apically, and a little convex; their seven dorsal striæ are moderately but distinctly impressed, the intermediate pairs unite before the apex; their punctuation, though fine, is distinct and quite regular until the apex is approached, at that part the punctures become obsolete; the sides beyond the eighth stria have a row of catenulate punctiform impressions. The *legs* are rather short and robust; the posterior *femora* dilated to beyond

the middle, so as to form an angular projection, terminating in a very distinct tooth, the trochanter occupying the space up to that point.

Under-side black, with a few shallow punctures on the sides of the breast.

This species might, in some respects, be mistaken for *H. ædicnema* (p. 39), but the regularity of the elytral sculpture, plain black colour, and smaller size will lead to its recognition; whilst the duplicated basal foveæ of the thorax, distinctly dentate thighs, and somewhat arcuated hind *tibiæ* are sufficient to separate it from the previously described species.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 2.

I found one male example near Whangarei Harbour.

1149. **H. sternalis**, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, slightly convex, glossy pitchy-black, legs piceous, antennæ and tarsi pitchy-red.

Head normal, slightly constricted immediately behind the eyes. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, somewhat cordate, widest at the middle, widely and rather strongly incurved in front, with rounded anterior angles; the base also is emarginated; the sides are rounded and a good deal narrowed behind, with rectangular, but not prominent, posterior angles; its surface slopes a little towards the base, the side rims are rather thick, the median groove proceeds from the hind margin, where it is deepest, but does not attain the apex; the basal depressions are deep and elongate, extending nearly to the middle of the disc, which is finely impressed transversely. *Elytra* oblong-oval, but little elevated, very slightly sinuated towards the apices, their humeral angles not prominent; the discoidal striæ are regular but not deep, their punctuation fine; the punctiform impressions beyond the eighth stria are catenulate, and the interstices are plane, the third being tri-punctate.

The *thighs* are inflated, but not dentate.

Under-side shining, piceous; the sternum and basal abdominal segment are more or less evidently punctured.

The thorax, so far as I can judge by description alone, is somewhat similar in form to that of *H. subænea* (p. 38); the finely punctured elytral striæ differentiate this species from *H. ovatella*, whilst the punctures on the third interstices separate it from all but the latter. The *distinctly* punctured sternum, especially near the sides, forms an almost exceptional feature, though traces of this may be observed in *H. thoracicus*, *H. angustula*, and others.

Length, nearly 6 lines; breadth, nearly 2. ♂.

I found one mutilated specimen in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

1150. **H. placidus**, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, slightly convex, broadest behind the middle of the elytra; shining black, tarsi and four basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, the rest of the antennæ obscure-red.

Head moderate, almost imperceptibly constricted behind the eyes, exhibiting the usual frontal impressions and ocular punctures, and, in addition, a well-defined aciculate impression across the occiput. *Prothorax* quadrate, apex sub-truncate, base emarginate, the sides rounded, narrowed behind, the hind angles projecting a little beyond the posterior sinuation; it is but little convex, presents the ordinary median groove, expanded a

little at both extremities, neither of which reaches the base or apex; the basal fossæ are large, and on their outer side are depressed, but not to such an extent as to give the appearance of two separate foveæ at each angle; the curved frontal impression, though perceptible enough, is not continued to the anterior angles; the disc itself is covered with undulating aciculate marks, and, besides these, there are similar, abbreviated, longitudinal impressions along the base and apex. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, moderately convex, their shoulders prominent, a good deal narrowed, but not much sinuated behind; each has seven finely-punctured dorsal striæ, and a row of punctiform impressions beyond; the interstices are nearly level, but become more or less irregular near the apex; the smooth space between the seventh and eighth striæ terminates before reaching the posterior sinuation, and at that point the seventh interstice is furcate.

The *legs* are robust, the hind *thighs* dilated and distinctly dentate.

Under-side pitchy-black, bearing numerous shallow punctures.

The *scutellum* is striated to its apex.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{10}$. ♂.

I received one specimen, quite recently, from Professor Hutton, who found it near Dunedin. The species may be known by the occipital line and wholly striate scutellum.

Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ (p. 45).

Triplosarus (p. 45).

1151. **T. novæ-zealandiæ**, *Castelnau*; *Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, Part ii., Vol. viii., p. 194. *Body* broad and depressed, light-brown.

Head round, with two punctiform impressions between the eyes; *thorax* short, transverse, rounded laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and the posterior ones obtuse and rather prominent; a transverse impression in front, a feeble longitudinal sulcus on the middle, and two broad depressions behind; *elytra* broad, striated, with a broad abbreviated stria near the scutellum, after the sutural one; a feeble punctiform impression behind, on the interval between the second and third striæ; the margin impressed on its anterior half; *abdomen* not sensibly impressed laterally; *legs*, *antennæ*, and parts of the mouth light-brown.

Length, 5 lines.

North Island.

Group—HYDROBIIDÆ (p. 77).

Rygmodus (p. 79).

1152. **R. cyaneus**, *n.s.* *Body* moderately convex, oblong-oval, nude, glossy, the *elytra* blue, the rest of the body black.

Head closely and distinctly punctured, narrowed anteriorly, with raised frontal and lateral margins. *Prothorax* transversal, curvedly narrowed towards the front, posterior angles rounded, the sides, especially behind, explanate; it is finely and densely punctured on the disc, the sides more coarsely, and there are two punctiform impressions at the base. *Scutellum* elongate, with a few fine punctures. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, only moderately convex; feebly, almost obsoletely, striate on the disc, the

striae, however, more distinct behind, they are finely punctured; the interstices are finely and densely punctate, appearing, on some parts, slightly rugose.

Differs from *R. modestus* (p. 80), its nearest ally, in being less convex and more oblong; it has a much more densely and distinctly punctate thorax, and the elytral sculpture also differs materially; the interstices are plane, or nearly so, and their punctation seems almost as distinct as that of the striae when viewed from the side.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The two specimens now before me were collected by J. D. Enys, Esq., of Castle Point Station, Canterbury.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ (p. 121).

Pselaphus (p. 122).

1153. *P. dulcis*, *n.s.* *Body* shining, almost nude, dark-red; legs, antennæ, and club of palpi dull and of a paler red, the rest of the palpi and the tarsi yellowish.

Head oviform, considerably narrowed behind, deeply impressed on the middle from the front to the eyes, less so on the vertex; eyes conspicuous, coarsely faceted. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrow, hardly wider than the head, subovate, narrower behind than in front, very convex, the dorsal space being laterally compressed and much elevated. *Elytra* much broader than the thorax, rather longer, subconical, rounded, narrowed, and declivous towards the base; with a distinct sutural stria, and between that and the shoulder a longitudinal carina not attaining the apex; the space between these elevated lines is concave. The basal segment of the *abdomen* about as long as and broader than the elytra, broadly margined, and, like the rest of the body, without visible sculpture, but bearing a few very fine short hairs; the remaining segments are deflexed, the second and third short.

Antennæ as long as head and thorax; basal joint stout, as long as the following two united; second much stouter than third; joints 3-8 about equal; ninth longer than broad; tenth broader but not quite as long as the ninth; the terminal larger than the preceding two conjointly, much broader, almost cultriform, *i.e.*, nearly straight on one side, dilated towards the middle, and from thence narrowed to a point.

Legs robust; the apical joint of the tarsi as long as the intermediate; posterior tibiæ somewhat flexuose. Third joint of maxillary *palpi* hardly as long and stout as the clavate portion of the second; fourth rough.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

One example found at Pataua, north of Whangarei Harbour.

Bryaxis (p. 124).

1154. *B. paganus*, *n.s.* *Body* nearly nude, the only villosity visible being on the abdomen and antennæ; convex, shining, elytra pale red, the other parts darker, tarsi yellow.

Head about as broad as thorax, rounded behind, and, with the exception of two small foveæ in line with the eyes, quite smooth. *Prothorax*

scarcely longer than broad, much narrower than the elytra, narrowed behind and in front, but not perceptibly marked in any way. The *elytra* are much longer and broader than the thorax, convex, rounded laterally, broader behind than at the shoulders; each with a distinct sutural stria, but quite destitute of other sculpture. *Hind-body* rather shorter than the elytra, curvedly deflexed, rounded, finely margined, its basal segment not larger than the second, in fact the first three are of nearly equal size. *Legs* moderate, normal, tarsi elongate and slender. *Antennæ* robust, 10-articulate, quite the length of the head and thorax; their basal joint longer and stouter than the second; joints two to four not quite equal, the third obconical, more slender at the base than its predecessor; fourth sub-moniliform, shortest; fifth a good deal larger than fourth, longer than broad, almost obconical; sixth transversal, much broader than the preceding, and projecting inwardly; seventh as long as sixth, narrower, disposed so as to project outwardly, but only in a slight degree; eighth shorter and narrower than seventh, a little thicker on the outside than elsewhere; ninth large, nearly obconical; tenth largest of all, obtuse-ovate: the enlarged terminal joints are rather dull and rough.

The facies of these species is similar to *B. mundus*, but the structure of the antennæ differs from all the previously-described species.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one male near Whangarei Harbour.

1155. *B. ignotus*, *n.s.* *Body* convex, glossy, sparsely clothed with long, erect, testaceous hairs; elytra castaneous, head, thorax, and abdomen dark-red, legs pale-red, antennæ slightly fulvous, tarsi and palpi yellow.

Antennæ not longer than head and thorax, 10-articulate; their two apical joints obviously larger than their predecessors; the two basal joints stout, sub-equal; three to four equal, slightly longer than broad, smaller than fifth; the latter oblong, rather longer than sixth; seventh similar to the fourth; eighth shortest; ninth broader than eighth, transverse; tenth transversal, hardly twice the width of the preceding one, largest, ovate. *Head* hardly as broad as thorax, vertex convex; a large pubescent fovea close to each eye seems continuous with a frontal depression. *Prothorax* convex, cordate, considerably narrowed posteriorly, with a distinct fovea at each side, but without other well-marked impressions. *Elytra* not longer than thorax, convex, rounded, and a good deal narrowed towards the base, without evident sculpture, but broadly emarginated at the apex near the sides. *Hind-body* about as broad as but longer than the elytra, its basal dorsal segment rather larger than the second. *Legs* stout, the posterior *tibiæ* somewhat flexuose, and produced at the extremity in the form of a straight calcar, as long as the first tarsal joint.

Allied to Nos. 228 and 229; resembling *B. inflata*, but smaller and narrower, with shorter antennæ, cordiform thorax, &c.; but its chief peculiarity consists in the abnormal structure of the hind tibia.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

My only example was found in the forest, somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

Parmipalpus.

Nov. gen.

Body *Bryaxis*-like.

Maxillary *palpi* robust, longer than the head; first joint largest, its basal portion cylindrical, gradually dilated, so that beyond the middle it becomes triangular, its inner angle is then prolonged, and at its apex receives the minute second joint; the palpus has thus a furcate appearance; third much larger than the preceding one, expanded towards the extremity; fourth nearly as broad as the head, almost circular, somewhat like an ancient shield.

Head elongate, with prominent tubercles; *eyes* small, convex; *mandibles* curved externally, multi-dentate inwardly. *Antennæ* robust, as long as head and thorax, 11-articulate; first joint stout, cylindric, joints two to eight of about equal breadth, ninth and tenth distinctly enlarged, the terminal largest. *Prothorax* small, convex, oviform. *Elytra* as long as thorax, rounded laterally, narrowed anteriorly. *Hind-body* widely margined, composed of four dorsal segments, the first largest, second and third equal. *Legs* long; *tibiæ* flexuose; *tarsi* elongate, their basal joint minute, the following two equal, terminated by two claws.

The structure of the *palpi* distinguishes this from all the other genera of the *Pselaphidæ*.

1156. **P. montivagus**, *n.s.* Shining, pubescent, the head, thorax, and hind-body dark rufous, elytra reddish yellow, legs and antennæ red, tarsi and palpi yellowish.

Antennæ glossy, equal in length to head and thorax; their basal joint stout, longer than second; joints three to eight of about equal breadth, each becoming slightly shorter than its predecessor; ninth transversal, distinctly larger than the eighth; tenth larger than ninth; the apical joint obtuse-ovate, not twice the bulk of the preceding two; they are sparsely hirsute.

Head quite as long as but narrower than the thorax, with two rounded foveæ in line with the eyes. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than broad, oviform, convex, destitute of distinct sculpture, but, under the microscope, it will be seen that the yellowish hairs with which it is sparingly clothed proceed from minute punctures. *Elytra* as long as but broader than the thorax, widest behind, and curvedly narrowed towards the base; their suture is depressed, they are without apparent sculpture or striæ, and their clothing is of a yellow colour. *Hind-body* as broad as the elytra, longer, gradually deflexed, and clothed in the same way as the elytra. *Legs* long and stout, the *tibiæ* bent beyond their middle part.

The insect seems somewhat similar in outline to *Bryaxis inflata* and its immediate allies (*B. sharpi* and *B. ignotus*), but is narrower, with a much more elongate head, longer legs, &c.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I obtained four, more or less mutilated, examples on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

Sagola (p. 134).

1157. **S. genale**, *n.s.* *Body* clothed with yellow pubescence, shining, reddish, palpi and tarsi yellow.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, very gradually thickened, their basal joint elongate, second globular, third very small, the smallest of all.

Head quite as broad behind as the thorax, trigonal, its posterior angles prominent; an elongate fovea-like depression extends backwards from the antennæ to the eyes, and there are two others on the back part of the head. *Prothorax* short, cordate, sculptured as in *S. prisca* (p. 136). *Elytra* nearly twice the length of the thorax, of the orthodox form, with distinct sutural striæ and intra-humeral grooves; these latter appear as if formed of three elongate punctures, the basal smallest. *Hind-body* as broad as the elytra, but rather shorter. Legs simple.

From all but *S. major* this species is abundantly distinct, and may be at once recognized by the greatly protuberant cheeks, which project to such an extent that the back part of the head is as wide as the broadest part of the thorax.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

One example was recently received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ (p. 144).**Adrastia.***Nov. gen.*

Maxillary *palpi* long; second joint elongate, very slender in its basal half, thickened apically; penultimate as long as the preceding, slender at the base, its dilated portion elongate-oval; fourth small, sub-conical, its point of articulation difficult to see. *Antennæ* elongate, their three terminal joints obviously larger than their predecessors; the two basal joints cylindric, stout, nearly equal; joints three to six nearly oviform and about equal; seventh and eighth moniliform; eleventh ovate, larger than tenth. *Eyes* very small, sub-depressed, coarsely faceted.

Allied to *Scydmanus*, but at once differentiated from it and all the other genera of the group by the abbreviation of the elytra; these are rounded at the apices, and completely expose the apical ventral segment. The genus should be placed at the head of the group, so as to form a connecting link between it and the *Pselaphidæ*.

1158. **A. lætans**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate, elliptical, slightly convex, clothed with fine greyish hairs, rather glossy, castaneo-rufous, legs and palpi fulvous.

Head oviform, smaller than thorax, with a short neck, impunctate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, somewhat incurved and considerably narrowed posteriorly, sub-ovate, widest near the middle, apparently quite destitute of sculpture. *Elytra* a little broader than, but twice as long as, the thorax, elongate-oval, without distinct sculpture of any kind. *Legs* long, femora incrassated towards the extremity, tibiæ straight, a little expanded apically, tarsi pentamerous, claws simple. *Pygidium* uncovered, finely pilose.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

I found two examples somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—SCAPHIDIDÆ (p. 158).

Scaphisoma (p. 158).

1159. *S. actiosa*, *n.s.* Glossy, nude, convex, oviform; widest behind the shoulders. Colour black, the base of the elytra tinged with red, the apex infuscate-red, legs red, the tarsi and two first joints of the antennæ testaceous, the remaining joints fuscous.

The *body*, with the exception of the sutural striæ of the elytra, which become obliterated towards the base, seems to be destitute of sculpture. *Antennæ* pubescent, moderate, the two basal joints stout and shining, third and fourth slender, joints five to eight about equal in length, each a little broader than its predecessor, ninth and tenth much broader but not much elongated, eleventh oblong, not twice the length of the tenth: this structure gives them a gradually dilated appearance. The *elytra* are obtusely rounded behind, so that the yellowish pygidium can be seen. The *legs* are elongate; the posterior *tibiæ* pubescent and bi-spinose at the extremity; *tarsi* nearly as long as the *tibiæ*, slender, basal joint elongate. *Scutellum* concealed by the median lobe of the thorax.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found two near Whangarei Harbour.

Obs.—In *S. apicella*, in addition to the large testaceous space at the apex of each elytron with its central black spot, there is in one example a smaller fulvous spot behind each shoulder.

Another example, from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, cannot be described, as the antennæ, &c., are broken off. In form and coloration it resembles *Bæocera rufum*.

Brachynopus.*Nov. gen.*

Body convex, sub-hemispherical.

The insect for which the above generic name is proposed cannot be satisfactorily located in any of the genera recorded in Lacordaire's work, on account of the abbreviated basal articulation of the posterior *tarsus*, and the presence of two spiniform bristles on the third joint of the antennæ; with these exceptions it is allied to *Scaphisoma*.

1160. *B. latus*, *n.s.* *Body* convex, very broad, rounded, impunctate; colour black, glossy, legs red, the tarsi and two basal joints of the antennæ testaceous, the former darker, the rest of the antennæ fuscous.

Head tinged with red. *Prothorax* rather short, its basal lobe covering the scutellum. *Elytra* obliquely truncated apically towards the suture, where they are slightly separated; their sutural striæ, distinct enough near the apices, do not proceed further forward than the hind thighs. *Legs* rather stout, *tibiæ* spinose at the extremity; *tarsi* short, not much more than half the length of the *tibiæ*, the first four joints of the hind pair of nearly equal length, fifth elongate. *Antennæ* moderate, their two basal joints stout, shining; from each side of the apex of the third joint proceeds what may be termed, relatively, a shining, curved, spine-like bristle, attaining the extremity of the following one; joints three to six slender,

elongate, and about equal; seventh distinctly broader than the preceding; eighth a little shorter but broader than sixth, but not quite as broad as the contiguous ones; ninth and tenth broad, hardly longer than eighth; eleventh short, broader but not longer than tenth, broadly oval.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I have seen but one individual, which I found at Parua.

Bæocera.

Erichson; Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., p. 240.

Antennæ pilose; joints three to eight nearly equal; the three terminal thicker than the others. The second and third articulations of the maxillary *palpi* sub-equal, the fourth rather longer than either of these, acuminate. *Scutellum* concealed by the median lobe of the thorax.

1161. **B. rufum**, *n.s.* Convex, obovate, nude, shining, red, inclining to castaneous-red, tarsi and basal joint of antennæ yellow, the remainder of these latter dull and infusate.

Antennæ long and slender, their two basal joints stout, about equal, joints three to eight elongate and slender, not appreciably differing from one another, ninth and tenth as long as but broader than their predecessors, the terminal oblong-oval. *Eyes* very slightly but widely emarginated inwardly. *Legs* elongate; the four hind *tibiæ* a little flexuous, with a few fine hairs, armed at the extremity with two spines, the hinder the longer; *tarsi* slender, as long as the *tibiæ*, their basal articulation elongate.

The insect, with the exception of the sutural striæ of the elytra, is without impressions of any kind. Each *elytron* is obtusely rounded posteriorly, and at that point is yellowish, the pygidium being of the same colour and but little exposed.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example taken near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—HISTERIDÆ (p. 160).

Saprinus (p. 164).

1162. **S. lepidulus**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-oblong, moderately glossy, black; legs and antennæ somewhat piceous.

Head almost without sculpture in front; but the occiput with rather coarse shallow punctures. *Prothorax* gradually narrowed laterally, but rather abruptly near the front angles; disc impunctate, the sides with a linear space from base to apex, not reaching the lateral rims, covered with moderate punctures, in one example nearly obliterated; smaller and more distant punctures occur along the basal sinuations, decreasing in number towards the middle, there being one only in front of the scutellum. *Scutellum* small, sometimes indistinguishable. Elytra about as long as broad, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their apices obliquely truncated towards the suture; on each elytron a fine stria proceeds from the base along the suture, apex, and side, and there are four coarse, oblique, intra-humeral ones; the suture is smooth, but sometimes a few punctures border the oblique basal striæ; the dorsal space is closely punctured and appears dull, the punctation, however, becomes less

dense near the base, and almost entirely disappears on the sides. *Pygidium* closely punctured.

Under-side glossy black, coarsely and closely punctured near the sides, smooth on the middle. Prosternal *process* considerably narrowed in front of the coxæ; hind coxæ impunctate. *Femora* much inflated, the anterior coarsely sculptured, the posterior nearly unimpressed; front *tibiæ* expanded, the outer edge strongly dentate, the posterior thickened and coarsely sculptured; both hind pairs bear numerous coarse spines. The legs and portions of the under-surface bear coarse *hairs*, so that when looked at from above the body has the appearance of being ciliated. The basal joint of the *antennæ* is punctate and hairy, the club distinct, almost truncate at the extremity.

With the exception of *S. pedator* the present species seems to have no near ally; the legs approach in form and sculpture those of that species, but are less developed.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The discovery of this interesting species at Lyall Bay, near Wellington, is due to Mr. P. Stewart.

1163. **S. latipes**, *n.s.* Sub-quadrate, shining, black, antennæ and legs piceous.

Head rather finely punctured. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed anteriorly, base oblique rather than bi-sinuate; the punctation of the disc is fine and sparing, slightly stronger near the base, but close and coarse at the sides. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* slightly rounded laterally, truncate at apex; a fine stria extends along the apex and side of each elytron, and six others at the base; the one nearest the scutellum is very fine and short, and interposed between it and the second is an abbreviated impression; the others, all curved, extend to the middle; the posterior half is closely punctured, but the basal, in its middle part, is almost free from marks of any kind. *Under-side* with large punctures. The whole of the *pygidium* is densely punctate. *Femora* moderate; front *tibiæ* a good deal dilated, sinuated externally near the apex, but not toothed; intermediate spinose, the posterior more finely ciliated. Antennal club rather small, reddish. The sculpture of the after-part of the elytra is curious, consisting of linear impressions and punctures.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example sent by Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

Abræus (p. 166).

1164. **A. brunneus**, *n.s.* Convex, broadly oval, shining, bright reddish-brown, each elytron with a large transverse spot behind the middle piceous.

Head very finely and distantly punctured. *Prothorax* with fine, shallow, distant punctures, becoming closer and larger along the base. *Elytra* apparently impunctate; nevertheless, when carefully inspected, a few minute punctures will be noticed; each elytron with five very fine, sometimes indistinct, curved striæ not attaining the apex; apices truncate. *Hind-body* without visible sculpture.

Under-side castaneous, impunctate, except near the sides. Middle of

prosternum broad and plane, emarginate behind, incurved laterally. *Mesosternum* transversal, a little sinuated at the base, the suture appearing crenulate. Anterior *tibiæ* a little curved externally, with a few short yellow spines or ciliæ, the inner edge with fine hairs.

The species is rather broad, yet less globular than *A. browni*, and wants the distinct punctuation of that species.

Two or three varieties occur; some much more oviform and darker in colour, almost black; but I have not deemed it prudent to give them distinct specific names.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I have several specimens, obtained chiefly in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour; and, quite recently, I received another from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

Group—NITIDULIDÆ (p. 168).

Cyclomorpha.

Nov. gen.

Body very convex, nearly hemispherical, nude above. *Mentum* large, truncated in the middle, semicircularly excised towards its anterior angles. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* gradually narrowed and truncated at the extremity. *Labrum* transverse, obtusely rounded and ciliated in front. *Mandibles* acute, with a pointed tooth on their upper surface near the apex. *Antennæ* inserted at the front margin of the eyes, their basal joint robust, obtusely dilated inwardly. Joints two to eight decrease in length; second longest; sixth decidedly shorter than its predecessor, obconical; seventh and eighth similarly formed, but shorter than sixth. *Club* well limited, tri-articulate, apical joint rounded. *Eyes* large, longitudinally oviform, obsoletely faceted.

Head large, abruptly contracted in line with the front part of the eyes, which therefore appear conspicuous at that point. *Prothorax* strongly transversal, narrowed anteriorly, finely margined laterally, emarginated behind each eye, base obliquely truncated towards the sides. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* closely adapted to the thorax at the base, finely margined, rounded, completely covering the hind-body.

Legs slender; *tibiæ* a little expanded towards the extremity, the anterior most strongly, terminating in two short spurs; *tarsi* pentamerous, narrow, not dilated, finely hispid; the fourth joint of the front pair about as long as the third, emarginated at apex, but not at all bilobed; fifth, elongate; *claws* thickened at the base.

Process of prosternum raised, not projecting. *Mesosternum* greatly abbreviated. *Metasternum* large, convex, and, like the whole of the breast, sloping outwardly, so as to leave a distinct hollow between it and the lower edge of the elytra. *Abdomen* composed of five free segments decreasing in length, a little elevated along the middle, but on the same plane at the sides as the narrow epipleuræ; the intercoxal process broad but acute at apex. *Coxæ* embedded, the two front pairs equally separated and rather distant, the posterior less remote. *Antennal furrows* extending from front margin of the eyes backwards, oblique, slightly convergent.

The insect exhibits characters which do not accord with those of any genus known to me. The close adaptation of the elytra to the base of the thorax, rounded outline, and unusual convexity are distinctive features.

1165. **C. politula**, *n.s.* Convex, nearly round, the general curvature of the body almost uninterrupted, quite nude above, shining black; legs and antennæ more or less piceo-rufous.

Head distinctly but not at all closely punctured, the cibarial organs somewhat reddened. *Prothorax* very short, very finely and remotely punctulated, its lateral rims and apex rufescent. *Elytra* with moderate shallow punctures, much larger than those of the thorax, yet not readily perceptible, with rufescent margins. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, glossy, with a few yellowish hairs; *club* pubescent. *Tibiæ* inwardly ciliated, and finely pilose. *Under-side* reddish-black, punctulated, and pubescent. *Trochanters* deeply notched inwardly.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found this species some years ago at Tairua.

Priateles.

Nov. gen.

Mandibles robust, strongly arched externally, simple. Terminal joint of the *palpi* oviform, obtuse at apex. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes, their three basal joints longer than the following five: first rather longer than third, stoutest, sub-pyriform; second cylindrical, intermediate in thickness between the contiguous ones, shorter than either; third slender, a little dilated towards the extremity; fourth and fifth equal, shorter than second, sub-cylindric; sixth and seventh about equal, each shorter than preceding; eighth about as long as seventh nearly twice its breadth, greatly narrowed at its base. *Club* distinct, oblong, tri-articulate; basal joint cup-shaped; second transversal; third obtusely rounded, with an indistinct appendage or false joint at its extremity. *Head* large, nearly as broad as thorax, immersed up to the eyes, produced obtusely beyond the antennal insertion. *Eyes* large, not very convex, moderately faceted. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, marginated laterally, sub-truncate at base, sinuated in front behind the eyes, scarcely overlapping the elytra. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* oblong, obtusely rounded behind, leaving the pygidium exposed. *Legs* robust, femora dilated; tibiæ gradually expanded towards the extremity, terminating in a straight calcar. *Tarsi* with dilated basal articulations, each becoming shorter than its predecessor; second and third, cordiform; fourth, minute; fifth, almost as long as the preceding four united. *Claws* large, thickened though not actually dentate at the base; soles hispid, the three basal joints with a bunch of bristles at each front angle. *Prosternal process* gradually dilated behind, finely margined, rounded at apex, resting on a mesosternal impression having raised margins. *Antennal grooves* extending from the inner margin of the eyes. *Metasternum* moderately long. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the basal moderately large, second and third about equal, fourth and fifth nearly equal. The *coxæ* gradually become more apart.

Body oblong, somewhat convex transversely, and a little arched longitudinally.

1166. **P. optandus**, *n.s.* Oblong, transversely convex, nude, shining; dark rufo-fuscous, somewhat dilute laterally; a large irregularly-formed spot behind each shoulder, and four small more or less distinct ones in line with posterior femora, testaceous; antennæ glossy, reddish; club opaque, piceous, and pubescent; legs pale-castaneous.

Head finely but distinctly punctured, unimpressed otherwise. *Prothorax* much broader than long, with fine rims, transversely convex, almost imperceptibly rounded anteriorly, front angles depressed, the posterior nearly rectangular, but not prominent; its punctation nearly similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* punctulate. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax, twice its length, oblong, transversely convex, finely margined; each with a fine sutural stria, distinct behind, but becoming obsolete before the middle, three or four others equally fine, but irregularly abbreviated; the sculpture in other respects like that of the thorax. *Pygidium* closely punctulated. *Tibiæ* punctulate, sparsely clothed with short yellow hairs. *Abdomen* finely punctured, bearing many short griseous hairs.

Male.—Mandibles stouter and longer than in the female, and obliquely truncated at the apex; all the basal joints of the tarsi dilated, the anterior most strongly.

Female.—Narrower; posterior tarsi scarcely expanded; the elytra gradually narrowed towards the apex.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

One pair, discovered recently near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—SYNCHITIDÆ (p. 182).

Ablabus (p. 183).

1167. **A. crassus**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong; elytra testaceous, tarsi fulvous, the other parts of the body more or less rufescent.

The *head* bears numerous small tubercles. *Prothorax* transversal, strongly curved laterally, anterior angles prominent; disc transversely convex, the sides explanate and on a much lower plane than the elytra, contracted posteriorly, but not distinctly notched; it is broadly depressed on the middle, the depression bordered by irregular elevations, and with a smaller impression before the scutellum; the surface bears many minute rounded elevations and yellow setæ. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not much longer than broad; a little broader than thorax; their sides and apex nearly vertical; striate-punctate, with a large compressed elevation on the third interstice at the base, and two others behind, the one on the summit of the posterior declivity the larger; three others nearer the side are placed further back, the anterior being near the middle of the elytron; they are clothed with a few yellowish setæ. *Legs* moderate; *tibiæ* a little arched externally, with fine setæ; *tarsi* elongate. *Antennæ* red, club well-limited; the exposed portion of the basal joint as large as the second, both stout; third more slender, longer than the next; joints four to eight equal; ninth broader than the eighth, yet hardly one-third the breadth of the tenth; the terminal smaller than the

tenth. When just captured, the insect is covered with dull greyish scale-like matter; on its removal the derm appears quite glossy, the intervals between the rows of punctures on the elytra being smooth and shining.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two more or less mutilated individuals were found at Parua.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ (p. 199).

Epistranus (p. 202).

1168. **E. valens**, *n.s.* Shining, red, the sides piceous, tarsi fulvous.

Head retractile, covered with many small tubercles. *Prothorax* large, transversal, considerably rounded laterally at the middle, greatly narrowed behind, transversely convex, bearing many distinct tubercles, but with a distinct dorsal line expanded in front; this line and the small spaces between the tubercles smooth and glossy. *Elytra* longer but not much broader than the thorax, widest just behind the oblique shoulders; coarsely striate-punctate, the intervals between the punctures more or less elevated, most obviously near the sides, where the tubercles become quite distinct. *Antennæ* normal, the two basal joints and the club red, the smaller intermediate joints yellowish. *Legs* finely hispid; anterior *tibiæ* much bent, the others grooved.

The insect is somewhat similar to *E. humeralis*. In its natural state—*id est*, covered with soft scaly matter—the tubercles on the elytra appear in regular rows; they are much smaller than those on the thorax, and between the rows are placed palish setæ. The elytra are rather abruptly dilated near the base, and, consequently, differ in form from those of the typical species. All three are convex and a good deal contracted at the middle.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one specimen, minus one antenna, near Whangarei Heads.

Group—CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ (p. 223).

Paramecosoma.

Curtis; Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., p. 425.

The characters of this genus are the same as those of *Cryptophagus*, except that the *tarsi* are composed of five joints in both sexes, of which the penultimate is smaller than the preceding.

1169. **P. maculosa**, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, sub-depressed, pubescent, slightly glossy; head and thorax piceo-fuscous; elytra castaneous, with three large spots, one at the apex covering the suture, and one at the side, on each, near the middle, nearly black; legs of a variegated chestnut colour, tarsi testaceous; antennæ reddish, their three terminal joints blackish.

Head distinctly punctured, the spaces between the punctures finely sculptured; *eyes* distinctly granulated. *Prothorax* margined laterally, sub-quadrate, its sides sinuously narrowed behind, with distinct posterior angles; its sculpture exactly like that of the head. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* oblong, a little broader than thorax, margined, slightly

rounded laterally; they are moderately punctate-striate, and covered with fine short griseous hairs. *Legs* stout; *tibiæ* somewhat expanded apically; *tarsi* shorter than *tibiæ*, pentamerous, their three first joints nearly equal, fourth small, fifth elongate.

Under-side piceo-castaneous, impressed in the same way as the head and thorax, with a few short grey hairs.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Parua. The marks are not constant.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ (p. 243).

Morychus (p. 244).

1170. *M. nigricans*, *n.s.* Convex, broadly oval, nude, glossy black, legs red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ reddish-testaceous.

Head broad, its punctation rather coarse but not close; the forehead nearly truncate in the middle, obliquely sinuated toward the eyes; these latter somewhat prominent. *Prothorax* transversal, its sides nearly straight, the margins slightly thickened behind; its punctation is closer but finer than that of the head, and there is a linear impression near the base. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* with moderate shallow punctures, irregularly distributed. *Tibiæ* arched externally and finely pilose. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint dark red; the joints gradually enlarged.

The distinctly punctured thorax renders its recognition easy.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$.

Described from one imperfect specimen found at Parua.

1171. *M. rotundus*, *n.s.* *Body* convex, nearly round, vertical behind, moderately shining, dark brown, legs red, tarsi yellow, antennæ reddish-testaceous, sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, infusate hairs.

Head with distinct distant punctures, the forehead forming an almost uninterrupted curve from one eye to the other. *Prothorax* much broader than long, a good deal, but obtusely, produced apically, narrowed towards the front, its sides nearly straight; its surface is distinctly and moderately closely punctured, the punctures, however, rather more distant from one another on approaching the posterior angles. *Elytra* short, distinctly punctate. *Antennæ* pubescent, basal joint red, second cylindric, both stout; third slender, twice the length of the fourth; the others gradually increase.

Can be mistaken for *M. setarius* only; differs from it in size, in the margin of the forehead being more rounded, and in the sculpture of the thorax and elytra, the former being more closely, and the latter more distinctly, punctured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{5}{6}$.

I found one at Parua.

Group—LIMNICHIDÆ (p. 246).

Limnichus (p. 246).

1172. *L. picinus*, *n.s.* Convex, obovate, apparently nude, moderately shining, pitchy-black, punctulate.

The *body* is considerably narrowed posteriorly, finely but densely

punctured, with a triangular punctulate scutellum. When carefully examined a few scattered yellowish hair-like scales may be seen on the elytra, and greyish ones on the legs. It is just possible, however, that perfect specimens may present a somewhat different aspect.

The species differs from *L. decorus* in being much duller, and rather broader in form, &c.; from *L. punctatus* in being more attenuated behind, and less coarsely sculptured.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I have received one broken example from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Canterbury.

Group—ELMIDÆ.

Maxillary *palpi* short. *Antennæ* a little incrassated towards the extremity, inserted near the front and inner margins of the eyes. Anterior *coxæ* sub-globular, without distinct trochanters; the posterior narrow and parallel. *Abdomen* composed of five segments. Mesothoracic *parapleuræ* simple.

Pachycephala.

Nov. gen.

Head large, free during repose, deflexed, somewhat elongated. *Labrum* sub-quadrate, rounded in front, concealing the mandibles. *Eyes* prominent, nearly round, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, not quite so long as thorax, inserted near the front and inner margins of the eyes; basal joint longest, stout; second shorter but stouter than first; joints three to ten increase in breadth; eleventh hardly broader than tenth, rounded. Terminal joints of the *palpi* stout. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, not quite as wide at the base as the elytra, conical, base bi-sinuated, posterior angles prominent, acute. *Scutellum* sub-oblong. *Elytra* oblong, margined. *Prosternal process* plane, narrow, received into the cavity of the mesosternum. *Metasternum* moderate. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, sub-globular; intermediate cylindrical; posterior lamelliform, narrowed towards the episternum. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, all free, nearly equal. *Legs* normal; *tibiæ* nearly straight, not densely ciliated; *tarsi* shorter than the *tibiæ*, their four basal joints about equal, the terminal stout, as long as the other four taken together; *claws* large, thickened at the base.

An undoubted member of the group, but having no near affinity to any of its described genera except *Ancyronyx*. The head, being as broad as the front of the thorax, cannot be retracted within it.

1173. **P. picum**, *n.s.* *Body* slightly convex, elongate, covered with short pale yellow hairs; shining, greenish-black; claws castaneous.

Head punctate, appearing rather rough and dull; mandibles glossy, reddish. *Antennæ* pubescent, the basal joints infusate, the others black. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, slightly constricted near the apex, without longitudinal grooves, the middle of the base depressed, with a short carina at each side of the depression; its surface is remotely and rather finely punctured, and the intervals between the punctures are minutely punctulated. *Scutellum* narrow. *Elytra*

broadier than the thorax, oblong, margined laterally, gradually rounded posteriorly; the scutellar region is depressed, their shoulders somewhat elevated, and the middle of each broadly impressed; they are punctate-striate, the punctures more obvious than the striae, all more or less irregular, the sutural striae being nearly obliterated at the base, and their punctuation ceasing behind the middle. *Legs* clothed nearly in the same way as the body.

Under-side blackish, densely punctulated, covered with pale yellow hairs, some of which are very short; *metasternum* grooved longitudinally; the two front pairs of *coxae* and the base of the *femora* castaneous.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for the detection of this species. He found it on stones in a local stream.

Group—LUCANIDÆ (p. 250).

Dorcus (p. 251).

1174. *D. stewarti*, *n.s.* *Body* sub-depressed, oblong, obscure-black, legs piceous, antennal club and palpi reddish, sparingly clothed with short, erect, yellowish setæ.

Head broadly depressed in front, moderately closely and not very coarsely punctured, the base and a spot in front of each eye nearly smooth; *eyes* encroached upon by the lateral lobes, but not deeply divided; *mandibles* stout, tri-dentate, moderately punctured. *Prothorax* transversal, anterior angles prominent, the middle of its apex sub-truncate, the sides slightly rounded, broadest in front, base feebly sinuated; its whole surface more or less punctured, the punctures similar to those on the head, much closer near the sides, with a large shallow impression on each side of the middle. *Scutellum* nearly smooth, having only a few fine punctures at its centre. *Elytra* less than twice the length of the thorax, widely margined at the base, the humeral angles not very prominent, rounded behind; their punctuation the same as that of the thorax, becoming closer towards the sides, and on some parts of the disc rather sparingly punctured, but without distinctly-raised linear spaces. Anterior *tibiae* obtusely dentate externally, the others with one median tooth. *Club* tri-articulate.

Under-side black, more coarsely sculptured than the upper, the back and sides of the head and the sides of the abdomen with very few punctures.

Its comparatively small size, anterior depression of the head, and sculpture of the inferior surface, &c., lead to its identification.

Length, $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$.

I have three mutilated specimens: one from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington; the others I found near Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1175. *D. abditus*, *n.s.* Oblong, sub-depressed, nude, obscure black, legs rufo-piceous, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head transversal, coarsely punctured, but with the basal space nearly smooth, considerably depressed on the middle, the lateral lobes nearly dividing the eyes; *mandibles* stout, notched at apex, bi-dentate inwardly, coarsely sculptured, but more finely near the extremity. *Prothorax*

much broader than long, obtusely lobed in front, feebly sinuate at base, its sides indistinctly incurved at the middle and obliquely narrowed near the posterior angles: it has a feebly-impressed dorsal line, and is closely and coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* not twice the length of the thorax, with obtuse but prominent shoulders, rounded posteriorly; their surface is coarsely and densely punctured, but the suture and three or four indistinctly-elevated longitudinal spaces (of each) are more sparingly punctured. Anterior *tibiæ* with about six teeth on the outer edge, the others simple, all more or less grooved and punctured.

Under-side coarsely punctured except on a quadrate space at the back of the head, which is quite smooth and shining. *Antennæ* pubescent; club tri-articulate.

The only *clothing* observable, irrespective of that of the mouth, consists of a few hairs along the base of the thorax and on the legs.

Evidently closely allied to White's *D. punctulatus*. The name and description of that species, however, imply a totally different kind of sculpture, and no mention is made of the large and deep cavity on the middle of the head.

Length, $6-6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Mr. P. Stewart discovered two specimens under pieces of wood near Wellington.

Group—EUCNEMIDÆ (p. 277).

Neocharis.

1176. **N. osculans**, *n.s.* Narrow, slightly glossy, piceous, covered with grey and pale-brown tomentum; legs testaceous.

Antennæ elongate, their second and third joints short, conjointly as long as the fourth; the others, though expanded apically, are not acutely produced; they are dull-black in colour, and densely covered with pubescence. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, but narrowed anteriorly; moderately closely punctured. *Elytra* moderately closely punctured, with a sutural stria on each, feebly impressed on the middle, but deeply sunk and bent at the apex.

This species is intermediate between *N. pubescens* and *N. simplex*, partaking the characters of both; the form of the body and antennæ being similar to that of the latter, whilst the clothing resembles that of the former species.

♂. Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

The only individual I have was found at Tairua.

Talerax (p. 279).

1177. **T. capax**, *n.s.* *Body* narrow, sub-parallel, castaneous, rather red; tarsi fulvous; pubescent, moderately shining.

Antennæ long and stout, their basal and third joints longest and about equal; second very small; joints 4-10 sub-serrate, eleventh elongate. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, depressed towards the base, a little sinuated laterally behind the middle, with moderately long posterior angles; its surface is densely punctured, covered with decumbent yellow hairs, and feebly impressed longitudinally. *Elytra*

elongate, slightly attenuated posteriorly, closely and finely punctured, destitute of distinct striæ, but, when carefully examined from the front, indistinct striæ will be perceived, the sutural at the apex being bent and sunk in a rather deep groove; they appear rugulose, and are clothed with depressed yellow hairs.

My specimen, no doubt a male, is distinguished from the same sex of *T. distans* by its relatively shorter and more robust antennæ, rather more striate elytra, and more closely and coarsely punctured thorax.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat, Tairua.

1178. **T. niger**, *n.s.* Body moderately narrow, sub-parallel; shining, black, legs not concolorous, being brown and chestnut, tarsi dark-testaceous, the two basal articulations of the antennæ reddish, the others piceous.

Antennæ moderately long and stout, dull, with minute sculpture and pubescence; basal joint longest, bent, second short; joints 3-10 about equal in length, becoming more distinctly serrate towards the extremity; they are separated by the deflexed portion of the forehead. *Head* rather broad, densely and rugosely punctate; *eyes* rather small. *Prothorax* nearly quadrate, a little obliquely rounded at the anterior angles, posterior angles long and directed backwards; it is closely punctured, and clothed with fine griseous hairs. *Elytra* moderately long, gradually narrowed towards the apex, their shoulders obtusely elevated; they are clothed and sculptured in the same way as the thorax, appear slightly rugose, and bear two or three obvious apical striæ, the sutural deeply impressed at the extremity. *Tarsi* stout, basal joint longest. *Sternum* distinctly, *abdomen* finely, punctured, and pubescent.

The *prosternum* is deeply grooved from base to apex; the hind coxal lamina is but little produced over the trochanter. The basal joint of the anterior *tarsus* is prolonged at the apex, the fourth so excavated as to appear bilobed, and the *claws* are thickened at the base.

In the *female* the body is rather larger and more parallel-sided, the elytra not being obviously attenuated posteriorly, and the antennæ are shorter and less serrate.

♂. Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found two specimens quite recently at Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1179. **T. rusticus**, *n.s.* Cylindric, slightly convex transversely, glossy, clothed with fine griseous hairs; black, legs piceous, the knees and terminal tarsal joints reddish.

Antennæ moderately long and robust, dull black, finely sculptured and pubescent; basal joint stout, second short, third shorter than fourth but longer than second; joints 4-10 a little longer than broad, sub-serrate; eleventh oviform. *Head* closely punctate; *eyes* rather small. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, rounded anteriorly, posterior angles moderate, slightly divergent, its apex without the usual margin; it is moderately punctured. *Elytra* elongate, quite parallel, apex rounded, with obtusely elevated shoulders; moderately punctate-striate, interstices punctulated, so as to seem rugulose; the sutural striæ, though rather more strongly im-

pressed at the apices, are not deeply sunk. *Tarsi* of the orthodox pattern.

This insect most nearly resembles the female *T. niger*, but the third antennal joint is shorter, and, though the point of insertion of the antennæ is narrower, yet they are less approximated than in *Neocharis*; the thorax is not only more rounded at the front angles, but not margined as is the case in the preceding species. It must be considered the representative of a form intermediate between *Talerax* and *Neocharis*.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found one individual, probably a female, at Woodside, Stoke Point, Waitemata Harbour.

1180. **T. foveatus**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-parallel, broadest in front and gradually narrowed posteriorly, but little shining, clothed with pale-yellow hairs; piceous; legs infuscate-red, tarsi fulvous, antennæ reddish.

Head closely punctured. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, deeply bisinuated at the base, with moderately prominent posterior angles; the sides are rounded anteriorly, and its apex is finely margined and rufescent; its surface is densely punctured, and has a fovea-like depression at each side before the middle. *Scutellum* punctate and pilose. *Elytra* narrowed posteriorly, very slightly compressed near the middle, densely and rugosely punctate, not very perceptibly striate, but with two more or less deeply impressed apical grooves; the hairs around the compressed parts appear longer than those on the dorsum. *Antennæ* robust, pubescent, punctulate, rather dull, and but little serrate; basal joint stout; second short, but not greatly abbreviated; third shorter than first, much longer than fourth; eleventh elongate.

The two obvious foveæ on the thorax, not very prominent eyes, and conspicuous pubescence distinguish this species. The antennæ are somewhat similar to those of *Neocharis varia*.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found three or four examples in the forests near Whangarei Harbour, the largest of which has been selected as the type; the smaller ones have the elytra more evenly clothed; the antennæ extend backwards to the hind angles of the thorax.

Melanus.

Nov. gen.

Epistome rounded in the middle, obliquely sinuated towards the anterior margin of the eyes, its edge fine and horizontal, projecting but little. *Clypeus* large, vertical, placed immediately below the edge of the forehead, which, as intimated above, hardly extends beyond it, contracted at its base, so as to be almost triangular. *Labrum* small. *Antennal cavities* distinct, surrounding the front and lower part of the eyes. *Antennæ* stout, in repose, extending to the posterior angles of the thorax; basal joint long and stout, second short, third longer than broad, joints 4-10 sub-quadrate, not serrate, eleventh narrower but longer than the preceding one. *Prosternum* quite truncate at apex, its middle part transversely convex, terminating in a finely margined process; its suture extending from the front angle to the coxa; along each side deeply

grooved from the anterior almost to the extremity of the posterior angles. *Mesosternal cavity* small but deep, with thickened and somewhat elevated lateral margins, apparently open behind, so that the inter-coxal suture is rendered indistinct. *Metasternum* rather short, canaliculate. *Coxal lamina* very large, its trochanteral portion about half the length of the metasternum, obtusely prominent over the trochanter, obliquely truncate towards the suture; obliquely narrowed, yet quite broad, towards the cpisternum. *Tarsi* stout, their basal joint longer than the succeeding four united, penultimate apparently lamellate, fifth rather small, claws simple.

If the front edge of the forehead were rendered indistinct, the head would be similar to that of the genus *Talerax*.

1181. **M. sculptus**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-parallel, rather depressed, sub-opaque; sparsely clothed with very fine grey and yellow hairs, the latter the coarser and somewhat congregated near the base of the thorax, and the base and suture of the elytra; colour almost wholly black, the last four joints of the tarsi only being infuscate.

Head densely punctate, the margin of the forehead smooth and glossy. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, rounded towards the front, its apex truncate and slightly deflexed, its sides behind the anterior curvature nearly straight, posterior angles projecting backwards, the base deeply bisinuated; a distinct basal furrow extends forward to the middle, and the basal curvatures are depressed; its whole surface is very densely but rather finely punctured. *Elytra* slightly and gradually narrowed posteriorly, with simple striæ and rather closely wrinkled interstices; the two sutural striæ of each elytron are rather broad behind, the one nearest the suture more deeply impressed than the other at the apex; the third and fourth unite at some distance from the apex, the others become confluent but are not abbreviated. *Legs* short; tibiæ straight inwardly, ciliated outwardly. *Under-side* black, densely punctured and pubescent. *Antennæ* stout, of nearly equal thickness throughout, normal.

These characters can hardly fail to render the species distinct. I at first thought the insect might prove to be the *Drasterius nigellus* of White; but the elytral sculpture, almost at a glance, seems sufficient to separate the two species.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$.

I found three or four individuals in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour; another has been received recently from Wellington, where it had been found by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—ELATERIDÆ.

Thoramus (p. 280).

1182. **T. cervinus**, *n.s.* Narrow, not very glossy, reddish-brown, clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs.

Head coarsely but not very closely punctured, broadly impressed between the eyes. *Prothorax* longer than broad, moderately closely punctured, except on the narrow dorsal space, its punctation much closer near the sides. *Elytra* broadly dilated behind the middle, apices gradually narrowed, not obtusely rounded; striate, the five sutural

furrows almost impunctate, the others distinctly; interstices plane, rather closely punctulated and slightly rugose. *Antennæ* sub-serrate, second and third joints short, the latter the longer. *Sternum* rather coarsely, the flanks of the prosternum finely and remotely, punctured. The suture between the intermediate coxæ distinct, consisting of a groove, not a mere linear impression; the margins of the *mesosternal cavity* are a good deal elevated anteriorly and rather sharply defined; coxal *lamina* well developed.

When contrasted with *T. wakefieldi* and its allies the difference of form at once strikes the eye, the elytra being curved outwardly behind the middle; their breadth near the base is $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, in *T. wakefieldi* it is 3 lines; the tarsi are more slender, and the mesosternal cavity differs.

Length, 9 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one individual only at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Obs.—In *T. wakefieldi* the prosternum is sparingly and finely punctured, the metasternum finely and distinctly. *T. rugosus* has the middle of the prosternum rather coarsely punctured, its flanks finely and remotely; the margins of the mesosternal cavity are broad and a little elevated; the suture between the middle coxæ is linear, but the anterior angles of the metasternum at that point are cut away, thus leaving an evident gap between its front angles and the coxæ. *T. foveolatus* has convex elytral interstices, and is finely and distantly punctured underneath.

These remarks will aid in the separation of the species of this rather difficult genus.

1183. ***T. angustus*, n.s.** *Body* rather narrow and almost parallel, shining, black, the sides of the elytra rufescent posteriorly; clothed with fine yellow hairs.

Head coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, with rather prominent posterior angles, coarsely and closely punctured, least so on the disc. *Elytra* elongate, almost parallel, punctate-striate, the inner striæ not very evidently punctured, interstices punctulated.

Under-side more or less punctulate and pubescent. *Intercoxal process* of the metasternum rather narrow, with a fine suture between the coxæ. *Antennæ* dull, second and third joints short, the latter rather longer, joints 4–10 slightly produced inwardly at the extremity.

The most parallel-sided species of the genus, narrow in proportion to its length, its thorax very perceptibly longer than broad. Differentiated from *T. cervinus* in coloration, in the normal form of the mesosternal cavity, fine intercoxal suture, &c.

Length, 10 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example discovered at Martin Bay, Otago, by Professor Hutton.

1184. ***T. parvulus*, n.s.** Shining, thorax rufo-piceous, elytra dark castaneous, clothed with fine yellow hairs.

Head rather distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, with two foveæ near the base, moderately closely punctured. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the inner striæ indistinctly punctured, the intervals between the grooves punctulated and a little rugose. *Antennæ* elongate; second and

third articulations short, equal; joints 4-10 slightly prolonged inwardly at the apex, the false terminal joint distinct.

Under-side piceous, punctate and pubescent. *Metasternum* grooved throughout its whole length; mesosternal *cavity* shallow behind; intercoxal *suture* distinct; coxal *lamina* a good deal developed near the trochanter, but much decreased towards the episternum.

Length, 7 lines; breadth, nearly 2.

One example in my own collection; exact locality unknown.

Oxylasma.

Nov. gen.

Epistome obtusely rounded, horizontal, its front margin distinct, but not reflexed, projecting beyond the clypeus; the latter vertical, not abbreviated, widely emarginated; the *labrum* on the same plane as the clypeus, or, at any rate, not perceptibly different. *Prosternal suture* represented by a broad smooth line extending from the outer edge of the coxa to the eye; *prosternal process* curved upwards between the coxæ. Mesosternal *cavity* moderate, with thick, nearly horizontal margins. Process of the *metasternum* rather narrow, its suture distinct. *Coxal lamina* strongly developed over the trochanter, where it is notched; from thence it decreases abruptly, so that before reaching the episternum it becomes quite linear and acuminate. *Tarsi* moderate, simple, all the joints well developed, the penultimate smallest, entire. The *antennal spaces* are small, concealed from above by the edge of the forehead. *Eyes* large and prominent, finely but distinctly faceted. *Chin-piece* prominent, broadly rounded.

1185. **O. pannosum**, *n.s.* *Body* almost bare, having only excessively minute greyish hairs distributed over its surface, though a few longer ones may be noticed on the anterior angles of the thorax; it is glossy, reddish-brown in colour, with yellow legs and antennæ.

Head closely and coarsely punctured, a good deal depressed in front. *Prothorax* longer than broad, curvedly narrowed before the middle, becoming rather broader, with a very slight sinuation, towards the prominent divergent posterior angles; disc convex, broadly but not deeply impressed longitudinally, and also near each side; its punctation moderate, finest near the middle; slightly wrinkled on the median groove. *Scutellum* quadrate. *Elytra* but little rounded laterally, punctate-striate, the interstices rather finely and distantly punctulated, yet appearing somewhat rugose; the sculpture becomes coarser towards the sides.

Under-side castaneous, coxæ yellow; somewhat closely punctate, and with longer pubescence than the upper surfaces. *Legs* pubescent. *Antennæ* stout but filiform, elongate, second and third articulations short and about equal, each shorter than the third. *Metasternum* grooved.

The insect appears glabrous, and is broadest behind the posterior femora.

Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

1186. **O. tectum**, *n.s.* *Body* elongated, narrowed towards both extremities, sub-depressed, rather densely covered with yellowish-grey hairs; reddish-castaneous. *Legs* more or less infusate; antennæ obscure-testaceous.

Antennæ very long, extending backwards beyond the posterior femora, slender, filiform; basal joint stout, about half the length of the third; second and third short, the latter the longer, conjointly decidedly shorter than the following one. *Head* coarsely but not closely punctured, very much depressed in front. *Prothorax* longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, conical, its apex truncate, with the distinct angles not perceptibly depressed, posterior angles long and divergent; it is closely punctured, with a median furrow from base to apex. *Scutellum* longer than broad. *Elytra* elongate, punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, rugulose, apices simple. *Under-side* castaneous, rather densely punctured and pubescent.

The *prosternal process* is considerably elevated between the coxæ, and the margins of the *mesosternal cavity* are rather fine, much more so than in the typical species. *Melasternum* canaliculate.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$.

My two specimens, one mutilated, were found near Whangarei Heads.

Mecastrus lateristrigatus, *White*. (*Syn.*, 550, *Elater lateristrigatus*, *ante*, p. 306.)

Antennæ long and stout, pubescent, black, second and third joints short, equal, conjointly shorter than fourth; joints 4-10 acute inwardly at the extremity. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowed towards the front; shining black, with rather long but fine dark-grey hairs, rather finely and moderately closely punctured. *Elytra* black, with a broad infusate-red vitta on each near the side; punctate-striate interstices rugulose, closed with finer hairs than those on the thorax. *Legs* black. ♂.

Female.—Antennal joints 4-10 less acute at the apex, third longer than second; thorax closely punctulated, its posterior angles rufescent; elytra rather less evidently punctured, and their lateral stripes less obvious.

♂. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite 1.

I found one pair in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

Cryptohypnus (p. 295).

1187. **C. meinertzhageni**, *n.s.* Elongate, sub-parallel, moderately shining, covered with fine, short, yellowish-grey hairs; fuscous, head and thorax darkest, legs fusco-testaceous; antennæ, save the two reddish basal joints, obscure-black.

Head finely but densely punctate, transversely impressed just behind the well-defined margin of the epistome, which is somewhat rufescent. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, obtusely rounded near the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, with prominent, divergent posterior angles; its whole surface is closely but not coarsely punctured, and is impressed longitudinally. *Elytra* elongate, a little dilated posteriorly, the suture somewhat elevated; finely punctate-striate, the interstices so sculptured as

to appear slightly wrinkled. *Legs* elongate; tibiae slightly flexuose. *Antennæ* of moderate length, their basal joint stout, second and third almost equal in length, each shorter than the fourth; joints 4-10 longer than broad, not acute inwardly at the apex; they are clothed with fine grey hairs.

The colour of the antennæ serves as a guide to the identification of the species.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Named in honor of its discoverer, F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier, who sent me two specimens some time ago. This is the only New Zealand species of the genus I have seen.

Chrosis (p. 296).

1188. **C. livens**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate and narrow, sub-parallel, very finely pubescent, shining blackish-blue.

Head irregularly punctured, leaving two almost smooth spaces. *Prothorax* considerably longer than broad, laterally emarginated, posterior angles long, carinated and divergent, its apex margined behind each eye, and, just behind the anterior angles, the sides are obtusely dilated; the dorsal space is very sparsely punctured; from thence the punctures, though still very small, are more approximated, becoming quite coarse and close at the sides. *Elytra* elongate, attenuated posteriorly; the apices are obsoletely pointed at the suture, but, in line with the third, interstices protrude in the form of a stout tooth; they are punctate-striate, with punctulated but not at all rugose interstices. *Antennæ* moderately elongate, their three basal joints nearly nude and glossy, the others densely pubescent and dull; the second articulation is quite half the length of the third; joints 4-10 scarcely serrate. *Under-side* blackish and finely pubescent. The flanks of the *prosternum* densely punctulated, the remainder of the breast and the abdomen punctulated. Trochanteral portion of *coxal lamina* not much developed. No intercoxal suture can be detected.

Allied to *C. polita*, but readily enough distinguished therefrom by the incrassated antero-lateral margins of the thorax, and the absence of the normal suture between the intermediate coxæ.

Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I am indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for my two specimens.

1189. **C. validus**, *n.s.* *Body* rather robust, clothed with short brassy hairs, slightly glossy, dark infusate-red.

Head punctate, somewhat impressed on the vertex. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly, very slightly but widely bisinuated laterally, hind angles robust, scarcely divergent and carinated above, feebly emarginated behind the eyes; its disc is finely and sparingly punctured; the punctation of the sides though closer is not at all coarse, and it has two rounded depressions near the front. *Elytra* narrowed posteriorly, apices rounded; striate, the three or four sutural striæ of each impunctate, the external ones not coarsely punctured; the interstices, though punctulated, are not at all rugose. *Antennæ* short, pubescent, obscure-red, their second joint not much shorter than the third. *Under-side* castaneous, finely pubescent; *prosternum* moderately punctulated,

metasternum more remotely; the sides of the abdomen and its whole apical segment rather closely punctulated. The trochanteral portion of the *coxal lamina* in this as well as the two following species is notched at the articulation itself, and a little emarginated just beyond it.

Unfortunately I have been unable to examine a specimen of *C. barbata*, but the sculpture of its thorax (*cribri-punctato*) seems sufficient to separate it from the present species.

Length, $8\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{8}$.

I have received one example from Professor Hutton, who found it at Martin Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

1190. **C. setigerus**, *n.s.* Shining, piceo-fuscous, the sides of the elytra rufescent towards the apices, clothed with fine, short, decumbent, pale-yellow setæ.

Head closely and coarsely punctured, with a spot near each eye almost smooth. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, apex tri-sinuated, posterior angles robust, carinated; its median space is moderately and rather finely punctured, the punctures becoming more congregated towards the sides. *Elytra* elongate, narrowed posteriorly, apices slightly excised, but not pointed at the extremities of the excision; they are punctate-striate, but the outer striæ only are very distinctly punctured, interstices closely punctulated. *Antennæ* moderate, their three basal articulations shining, the others dull with pubescence, pitchy in colour, the second joint more than half the length of the third. *Under-side* dark castaneous, punctulate and pubescent. *Metasternum* impressed longitudinally. *Legs* infusate-red and finely hispid.

The contour more parallel than in *C. validus*; its clothing consists of fine brassy setæ rather than hairs. The three sinuosities of the apical margin of the thorax are quite distinctive.

Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

The only individual I have seen came from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Castle Hill Station, Canterbury.

1191. **C. brevicollis**, *n.s.* Colour dark castaneous, somewhat reddened laterally, inclining to piceous on the middle, legs dark red, antennæ piceous.

Head distinctly punctate. *Prothorax* rather short, broader than long if the hind angles be excluded, gradually narrowed towards the front; the disc is very finely and rather distantly punctured, the sides not much more closely except near the anterior angles, with a rounded depression on each side in front. *Elytra* elongate, apices very slightly truncated; they are sub-parallel, punctate-striate, the sutural striæ not perceptibly punctured, the sculpture coarser towards the sides. *Under-side* finely punctured and pubescent.

There is little to distinguish this from the preceding species except the thorax, which is not tri-sinuated in front, is rather short and nearly nude. Thy body is almost destitute of pubescence, though otherwise, most likely, in perfect specimens: what remains consists of short yellowish hairs.

Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Professor Hutton sent one example from Otago some time ago.

1192. **C. castaneus**, *n.s.* *Body* somewhat glossy, castaneous, legs and elytra paler, labrum red. *Antennæ* rather bright, with fine yellowish hairs; second joint only a trifle shorter than the third.

Head punctate, with a spot on each side of the vertex with fewer punctures. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the front; its punctation is moderately coarse and close, becoming quite dense near the sides, but its basal portion is very finely punctured and impressed longitudinally. *Elytra* elongate, their apices simple, finely striated, the four sutural striæ of each nearly plane, the others punctate, but none very coarsely, interstices punctulated. *Under-side* darker than the upper, punctulate and pubescent. Coxal *lamina* obtusely rounded over the trochanter, where it is well developed, and from thence rather abruptly narrowed towards the episternum.

The red labrum, peculiarly sculptured thorax, and the form of the coxal plate, will enable this species to be identified.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $1\frac{1}{3}$.

I am indebted to Professor Hutton for the only specimen I have seen; it was found in Otago.

1193. **C. certus**, *n.s.* Narrow, moderately shining, castaneous; thorax reddish; elytra slightly tinged with green; legs and antennæ testaceous; the clothing is composed of short yellowish hairs.

Head reddish, punctate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles divergent; its dorsal line, though rather fine, is most distinct on the disc, whereas in the other species I examined this line is broad, and does not proceed far from the base; its punctation is moderate, and not close on the dorsum, still less so on the hinder part, but becomes close and coarse on the sides. *Elytra* very slightly but widely incurved near the middle, with simple apices; finely striate; the discoidal finely, the lateral more distinctly, punctured; the interstices finely sculptured, in some parts quite impunctate. The *antennæ* attain the base of the thorax, are pubescent, and rather bright, their basal articulation short and stout, the second nearly as long as the third. *Inferior surface* finely sculptured and pubescent. The femoral portion of the coxal *lamina* well developed.

The dorsal line of the thorax renders the species distinct.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

One individual has been received quite recently, from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S., of Canterbury.

1194. **C. fulvipes**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-parallel, reddish-brown, legs and antennæ yellowish, clothed with short whitish hairs.

Head longitudinally impressed, closely punctured and densely pilose. *Prothorax* longer than broad, only slightly narrowed towards the front, with prominent carinated posterior angles; its dorsal line rather feebly impressed, but continued from base to apex; its whole surface densely and moderately coarsely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, rounded apically; striated, some of the striæ interrupted, appearing to consist of elongate impressions, but not corresponding on both elytra; the sutural seem free from punctures, whilst others, as stated, are irregular, so that the sculpture cannot be accurately delineated; the intervals between the grooves are

rugulose. *Antennæ* stout, of moderate length, pubescent, their second joint obviously shorter than the succeeding one.

The dense and comparatively coarse punctation, and continuous median groove of the thorax, combined with the irregular elytral sculpture, differentiate this from all the other species known to me.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Described from one mutilated specimen sent from Dunedin some time ago by Professor Hutton.

Group—TELEPHORIDÆ (p. 325).

Aclytia (p. 326).

1195. **A. tumida**, *n.s.* Elongate-oblong, depressed, very finely pubescent; moderately shining, black, with long, curved, rufous mandibles.

Head a little uneven, closely punctulated. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, with irregularly raised and reflexed margins, front angles obtuse, the posterior nearly rectangular; there is an abbreviated dorsal groove at the base, and, on each side of it, a rather large, shining, pyriform elevation, more glossy than the rest of the rather dull, closely punctulated surface. *Scutellum* elongate, punctulate. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, marginated, obtusely rounded behind, of the same width as the thorax; their whole surface is very densely and rugosely punctured, and covered with very fine, greyish, decumbent hairs.

May be easily recognized by the shining thoracic elevations.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I have one mutilated specimen from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.

1196. **A. piliventer**, *n.s.* Elongate, sparsely pubescent, shining, deep black. The *antennæ* are long and stout, dull and rough.

Head rather rough, with ill-defined sculpture. *Prothorax* transverse, slightly convex, distinctly margined, anterior angles oblique, posterior almost rectangular, widest at its base, sides nearly straight; an obsolete median line terminates near the base in a fovea-like expansion; its disc is nearly smooth, but the sides are punctate. *Elytra* of normal form, closely and rugosely punctulated, less densely near the base and apex than elsewhere. *Under-side* black, the abdomen clothed with griseous hairs.

Distinguished by its rough head and antennæ, and rather regularly formed thoracic margins.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Two examples found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—MELYRIDÆ (p. 328).

Dasytes (p. 328).

1197. **D. stewarti**, *n.s.* Elongate, moderately narrow, shining; head and thorax black, elytra greenish, legs piceous, the three first antennal joints obscure-red.

Head rather short and broad, remotely punctulated, with minute

greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Prothorax* hardly as long as broad, somewhat dilated laterally behind the middle, where it is widest, yet not greatly exceeding the width of the head, narrowed and depressed at the base, constricted in front; the dorsal space is finely, rather distantly, but distinctly punctured, the sides more closely and coarsely. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* elongate, a little broader than the thorax, with obtusely elevated shoulders; their sculpture assumes the form of transversal rugosities rather than punctures, but a small space near each shoulder exhibits fine but distinct punctures; their clothing consists of numerous short greyish hairs. *Legs* long and stout, the posterior tarsus as long as the tibia.

In one example the elytra are of a more metallic green than in the other.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from two mutilated specimens found by Mr. P. Stewart at Wellington.

Group—CLERIDÆ (p. 330).

Phymatophæa (p. 334).

1198. **P. pictum**, *n.s.* *Body* of a bronze colour, infuscate rather than violaceous, metallic; all the posterior tibiæ, the greater portion of the two anterior pairs, the first eight joints of the antennæ, and the basal part of the articulations of the club, testaceous; the femora slightly tinged with a darker colour. The *marks* on the elytra are pale yellow, and a little elevated; the anterior almost oblique and contiguous at the suture, and, in one example, the outer angle is prolonged backwards so as to unite with the larger one near the hind thigh; this latter spot extends from the side half-way across the disc; the base of the elytra in the same specimen is suffused with testaceous-brown, and their apices, as well as a portion of the suture, are more or less yellowish.

The *head* is moderately punctured. The *prothorax* constricted anteriorly, considerably dilated laterally behind the middle, and marginated at the base; its surface is nearly impunctate. The *elytra* are rather broad, widest behind; each with a depression near the shoulder, the space near the suture elevated; the disc itself is plane, and its sculpture consists of six or seven almost regular rows of rather coarse punctures terminating near the middle, the posterior half being finely and remotely punctured.

The body is sparingly clothed with fuscous hairs.

The elytra are rather broader and their sculpture coarser than in *P. violacea*, and the posterior yellow spots are entire and much paler in colour.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ –3 lines; breadth, 1.

My two specimens were discovered near Wellington by Mr. Stewart.

1199. **P. dorsale**, *n.s.* *Body* resembling that of the preceding species in form and clothing.

Antennæ more or less infuscate; the apices of the first eight joints, and the bases of the clavate one, testaceous; head, thorax, and front legs blue; the other two pairs of legs, the greater portion of the sides, and the scutellar region of the elytra violaceous; the apices and dorsal space

testaceous, but becoming redder near the base. The frontal *spots* on the elytra are merged in the suffused discoidal space, but the hind ones are distinct, transversal, and yellow in colour.

The *head* is rather coarsely punctured. The middle of the *thorax* is nearly smooth, but its sides are very perceptibly punctured. The punctation of the anterior half of the *elytra* resembles that observable in *P. pictum*, but the rest is more distinct, and their surface does not exhibit any of the ill-defined rugosities visible in that species and *P. violacea*.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1.

Described from one individual sent from Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq.

1200. ***P. viridans*, n.s.** *Body* shining, dark bluish-green, tarsi and antennæ obscure-black.

The *spots* on the elytra are small, elevated, and quite isolated; the hind ones entire, transverse, situated at each side near the posterior femora; the frontal ones, between the latter and the intermediate, are distant from the suture; they are testaceous-red.

The *head* is moderately coarsely punctured; as are also the sides of the *thorax*; the punctures on the basal half of the *elytra* are smaller than in the two preceding, and, apparently, cease altogether before attaining the posterior spots.

The form, clothing, and irregularities of surface, being identical with those of *P. pictum*, need not be recapitulated.

Length, nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, for the only example I have seen.

1201. ***P. testacea*, n.s.** *Body* testaceous, the antennæ (except the basal joint) and the extremities of the tibiæ and tarsi infuscate; the sides of the thorax, the scutellum, an oblong basal and much larger median spot on each elytron, piceous.

The *head*, in line with the eyes, is rather broader than the thorax, its frontal portion deflexed, and its entire surface closely and coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, almost widest in front, contracted before the middle, and much more so at the base; it is not, however, greatly dilated laterally; its surface is coarsely punctured, more especially at the sides, where the intervals between the punctures are distinct but narrow. *Elytra* elongate, broader than thorax, slightly, but widely, incurved near the middle, a little depressed near the humeral angles, but without perceptible scutellar elevations; their punctation is coarse and dense, but ceases a little beyond the hind thighs.

The insect is slightly glossy, and clothed with fine, erect, testaceous hairs. It is allied to *P. opilioides*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$.

I possess two examples, not in good condition, which were collected by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson.

1202. ***P. atratum*, n.s.** *Body* of an almost uniform black colour, but little shining, and very sparsely pilose.

Antennæ elongate, their club being considerably longer than the

eight preceding joints united. *Head* hardly as broad as the dilated part of the thorax, densely and coarsely punctate. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, widest close to the base, its whole surface occupied by coarse punctures, the interstices narrow; there are four minute tubercular elevations on the disc, two near the base, the others in front of the middle. *Elytra* broader than thorax, their greatest width near the apices; they are rather flat, not obviously depressed near the shoulders, and are covered with a coarse dense punctation terminating just at the posterior declivity, yet even there not at all smooth.

In one specimen the head and thorax are bluish, the elytra greenish, and the knees fuscous.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

The two mutilated individuals before me were found by Mr. P. Stewart in the vicinity of Wellington.

Group—**ANOBIIDÆ** (p. 339).

Sphinditeles.

[*Nov. gen.*

Body sub-cylindrical. *Palpi* short, their terminal joints apparently thickened. *Antennæ* 11-articulate, none of the joints perceptibly reduced; basal joint stout, thickened towards its extremity; second smaller, third slightly longer; fourth and fifth longer than broad, sub-triangular; joints 6–10 each shorter than the preceding, obtusely triangular; eleventh rather short, oviform. *Head* immersed nearly to the eyes, these latter prominent and distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, sub-truncate at base. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong. *Legs* moderate; *tarsi* rather long, basal articulation longest; second and third obconical, the latter short; fourth bilobed, or nearly so; fifth moderately elongate; *claws* obvious, sub-dentate.

This genus should find its place at the head of the group, and thus render the transition between it and the *Ptinidæ* more gradual.

1203. **S. atriventris**, *n.s.* *Body* obscure-red, tarsi yellowish; its clothing consists of fine yellowish hairs evenly distributed over the whole surface.

Head closely but not deeply punctured. *Prothorax* convex, but little longer than broad, densely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, simple, closely but not coarsely punctured. *Legs* sparingly pubescent. *Under-side* more or less punctate and pubescent. *Metasternum* convex, canaliculate, glossy, reddish. *Abdomen* blackish.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, for its discovery.

Anobium (p. 339).

1204. **A. undulatum**, *n.s.* Cylindric, densely pubescent. *Head* obscure-fuscous, finely and densely sculptured, clothed principally with greyish hairs. *Prothorax* transversal, fuscous, closely punctured, clothed like the head. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, densely punctured,

reddish; most of the pubescence is greyish, and not very obvious, but whitish hairs form a strongly flexuous fascia on the middle; a spot on each midway between it and the apex, another irregularly formed one on the shoulder, and an abbreviated sutural line behind. *Legs* reddish.

Antennæ stout, longer than thorax, their two basal joints reddish, the others obscure-brown; first joint stout and bent; second much shorter and more slender; joints 3-8 rather stout, so formed as to be serrate; ninth and tenth large, sub-triangular, but little dilated inwardly; eleventh oblong-oval.

The chief peculiarity of the species consists in the unusually robust joints (3-8) forming the stalk, and the rather short, oblong rather than triangular, ninth and tenth joints.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

A single example captured at Whangarei Harbour.

Xenocera (p. 341).

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Anobium*. *Antennæ* elongate, 11-articulate; basal joint stout, strongly flexuous; second stout, larger than the following one; third smaller, rather longer than broad; fourth transverse; fifth large, sub-triangular, a little prolonged anteriorly; sixth small, cylindric; seventh similar to fifth; eighth narrow, cylindrical; ninth longer than seventh, less produced inwardly; tenth still less dilated inwardly; eleventh rather longer but much narrower than tenth. Terminal joints of the *palpi* sub-securiform.

The structure of the antenna is peculiar; the stalk may be said to consist of two joints only, the third and fourth; the fifth and seventh are as large as the ordinary terminal joints seen in *Anobium*, but formed more on the *Dorcatoma* pattern, and interposed between each of these is a narrow articulation united to the apical prolongation of the larger ones. Slight variations occur in the relative length and breadth of these joints in the different species, but in all the structure is essentially the same.

The type is *X. pullum*, but the insects Nos. 620, 621, and 622 must be removed from *Anobium*, as pointed out at page 341, and added to this genus.

1205. **X. pullum**, *n.s.* *Body* cylindrical; blackish, clothed with small dark-grey hairs; legs piceous, the knees and tarsi somewhat rufescent; the enlarged antennal joints black, finely sculptured and pubescent; the smaller ones testaceous-brown, and rather glossy.

Head finely and densely sculptured. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, sub-carinated behind the middle, its sculpture dense, consisting of punctures and minute granular elevations; the sides are covered with pale-grey hairs. *Scutellum* distinct, dull. *Elytra* broader than thorax, parallel, obtusely rounded at the apex, punctate-striate, with an additional, rather long, scutellar stria on each; interstices rugulose. *Legs* stout, pubescent and finely sculptured; *tarsi* stout, basal joint longest, fourth shortest; fifth stout and moderately short; claws small.

The insect is rather dull. In the *female* the antennæ are shorter, with the enlarged joints scarcely prolonged at the apex.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Two males and a female were sent by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier.

1206. **X. furcus**, *n.s.* Colour brownish-black, the front of the thorax and the shoulders reddened, legs and antennæ dark rufo-fuscous.

Head densely and finely sculptured, black; mandibles shining, dark red, inwardly bidentate at the extremity. *Prothorax* indistinctly longer than broad, obtusely elevated, transversely convex, behind the middle finely sculptured and studded with minute granules. *Elytra* finely punctate-striate; interstices minutely sculptured, bearing many very minute tubercle-like elevations, almost disposed in rows. The *body* is rather dull, and seems nearly destitute of clothing, there being only a few distinct yellow hairs on the thorax and shoulders, but if closely examined it will be perceived that the elytra are covered with very small greyish hairs.

The thorax is not sculptured in the same way as in *X. pullum*.

♂. Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

One broken specimen has been received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1207. **X. versuta**, *n.s.* *Body* dark reddish-brown, clothed with fine yellow hairs; legs infusate-red, tarsi yellowish; antennæ somewhat castaneous; first joint red, the small joints and apex of the larger one more or less testaceous, palpi yellow.

Head finely and densely sculptured, dark red; mandibles shining. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, reddish, bearing many minute granular elevations. *Elytra* finely punctate-striate, with distinct scutellar striæ, as *X. furcus*, the interstices with numerous very minute elevations.

This species may be distinguished almost at a glance by its yellow pubescence and red elytral striæ.

The *female* rather smaller than the male, whose antennæ are broken off.

♂, ♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$.

One pair from Wellington, collected by Mr. P. Stewart.

1208. **X. plagiata**, *n.s.* *Body* infusate-red, legs testaceous-red, tarsi yellow, antennæ dark testaceous; fine pallid hairs form a large spot behind each shoulder, another in line with the posterior femur, and a broad streak on each side of the elytron. *Head* blackish. *Prothorax* slightly longer than broad, apparently punctate, not granulate. *Scutellum* rather glossy. *Elytra* rather short, finely punctate-striate: scutellar striæ distinct, interstices minutely sculptured, their granules hardly perceptible.

Antennæ elongate, as long as the elytra, their large joints much less dilated than in the three preceding species, in which the antennæ are shorter than the elytra.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one individual near Whangarei Harbour.

1209. **X. ambiguum**, *n.s.* Colour dark obscure-red, legs glossy red, tarsi yellow, antennæ more or less castaneous; the small joints, as

well as the extremity of the larger ones, dilute in colour; sparsely clothed with fine, short, yellow hairs.

Antennæ elongate, nearly equal to the elytra in length, their three terminal joints but little dilated on the inside. *Head* with a distinct frontal impression. *Prothorax* as long as broad, so sculptured as to appear covered with shallow punctures, the intervals between which are minutely wrinkled. *Scutellum* quadrate, densely and minutely sculptured. *Elytra* punctate-striate, with scutellar striæ, the interstices covered with dense excessively fine sculpture.

Can be confounded with *X. plagiata* only; its pubescence and sculpture, however, materially different.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, near Whangarei Harbour.

Capnodes (p. 342).

Nov. gen.

Antennæ 11-articulate; basal joint robust and much bent; second smaller, nearly obconical; joints 3–8 slender, the third larger than the fourth; 4–8 obliquely articulated so as to appear serrate; ninth and tenth sub-triangular, the latter the longer; eleventh oblong-oval. Terminal joints of both pairs of *palpi* large, triangular, the dilated apex tri-sinuate. *Tibiæ* obviously grooved along their inner face. Intermediate between *Anobium* and *Dorcatoma*, having the facies of the latter, but with antennæ more nearly approaching those of the former in structure.

1210. **C. griseipilus**, *n.s.* Oblong, convex, rather dull, obscure-fuscous; legs infusate-red, tarsi and all but the basal joint of the antennæ fulvous; rather densely clothed with fine yellowish-grey hairs.

Head punctate, forehead finely marginated; mandibles stout; palpi yellow. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, dull, with very dense and rather coarse punctation. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, striate-punctate, with distinct scutellar rows of punctures; interstices closely but very minutely punctulated; apex obtuse. *Legs* moderate, finely pubescent.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I obtained two specimens near Whangarei Harbour. The second is smaller.

Dorcatoma (p. 342).

1211. **D. lautum**, *n.s.* Convex, oblong; red; tarsi yellow, clothed with rather bright yellow hairs.

Antennæ 10-articulate; basal joint stout, bent, red; joints 2–7 testaceous; second stout, oviform; third nearly as long as but more slender than the second; 4–7 small; the sixth produced inwardly so as to be dentate; 8–10 fuscous, normal.

Head finely sculptured. *Prothorax* broader than long, densely and minutely punctured, its pubescence chiefly confined to the sides. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, simple, minutely and densely punctured. *Palpi* yellow, terminal joints of both pairs large, emarginate at the extremity, the outer angle more strongly produced than the inner.

Female narrower, with shorter antennæ more compactly articulated.

♂. Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one pair at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

This species, in the structure of the antennæ and palpi, is exactly like *D. oblonga*: both, I believe, would be better associated under a new generic name.

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Ctenoplectron (p. 400).

1213. *C. maculatum*, *n.s.* Elongate, broadest near the base of the thorax, a little glossy, infusate-black, finely sculptured, and clothed with cinereous pubescence.

Head rather dull. *Prothorax* conical, wider than the elytra near the base, and, at that part, obtusely rounded; an elongate impression before the scutellum scarcely attains the middle. *Elytra* gradually narrowed towards the apex, widely but not deeply incurved at the middle; each with two indistinct costæ, most obvious behind, a broad fascia near the apex and a spot near the middle fulvous; the humeral region is a little elevated and dilute in colour; the suture and sides fringed with setæ from the apex to near the middle. Closely allied to *C. fasciatum*.

Length, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. P. Stewart sent me one or two specimens from Wellington lately, and I found others some years ago at Tairua.

1214. *C. costatum*, *n.s.* *Body* narrow, gradually attenuated posteriorly, covered with short yellowish hairs, moderately shining, castaneous; legs and palpi yellow, antennæ testaceous-brown.

Head finely and densely sculptured. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly parallel; its whole surface is densely punctulated, and the spaces between the punctures minutely sculptured; it has three linear basal impressions, a straight one on the middle and an oblique one at each side of the central one. *Elytra* a little narrower than the thorax, elongate, with rather acutely rounded apices; the posterior portion of the suture and sides ciliated with very short rows (transverse) of reddish setæ; each has three or four more or less evident costæ, causing a somewhat striate appearance; their whole surface is rugosely punctulate, the humeral elevations being obviously rugose. The two hind pairs of *tibiæ* are fringed externally in the same way as the elytra. *Antennæ* elongate, reaching backwards beyond the intermediate femora, their second joint shortest.

Easily identified by its elongate and rather narrow form, and the fact of the elytral costæ being least distinct near the apices.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{8}$.

My unique example was found near Whangarei Heads.

Group—ANTHICIDÆ.

Cotes (p. 410).

1215. *C. probus*, *n.s.* *Body* elongate, elliptical, pilose; head and thorax reddish-brown, the sides and base of the latter blackish; elytra pale castaneous; legs and palpi clear yellow; antennæ somewhat ferruginous.

Antennæ long and robust, reaching backwards beyond the intermediate femora, and covered with yellow pubescence; their second joint half the length of the third, the eleventh but little longer than the preceding ones. *Head* rather broader than the thorax, its neck very short; it is bi-impressed in front, very finely punctulated, and nearly nude on the vertex.

Prothorax elongate, greatly contracted behind the middle, its anterior portion rounded laterally; its sculpture similar to but more distinct than that of the head, and sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* rounded posteriorly. *Elytra* elongate, oviform, broader than thorax; transversely depressed near the base, their whole surface finely punctulated; they appear as if covered with fine, broad, irregular, longitudinal, linear spaces and depressed, but shallow, intervals, but on their anterior portion are impressed with distinct, but not deep, punctures; their clothing is yellowish. *Pygidium* exposed. *Legs* long, with yellow pubescence.

Besides the disparity in coloration and sculpture, there seems to be a difference between the antennæ of this and the typical species.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

My two specimens were sent from Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—MORDELLIDÆ (?) (p. 413).

Apeosina.

Nov. gen.

Body obovate, only slightly arched. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* oblong-oval. *Head* trigonal, with an elongate muzzle, the epistome with a more or less obvious suture. *Labrum* transversal. *Eyes* large, prominent, contiguous to the thorax, distinctly faceted, a little emarginate in front. *Antennæ* filiform, second joint smaller than fourth; joints 4-10 decrease; eleventh not larger than tenth. *Prothorax* very transverse, narrowed anteriorly, apex truncate, base obliquely rounded, the sides nearly straight. *Scutellum* triangular, or quite invisible. *Elytra* obovate, adapted to the thorax; apices rather acutely rounded. *Pygidium* not exposed. *Legs* rather short; the anterior femora, tibiæ, and tarsi about equal in length; the four basal joints of the last decrease, the fourth, however, rather long and entire, fifth elongate; the two hind pairs of tibiæ somewhat triangular, the outer angle thickened and produced, the inner armed with short spurs, cavernose; the posterior *tarsi* pentamerous, the outer angle of the four basal joints acutely prolonged, and, as well as the tibiæ, densely ciliated at the extremity with fine spines; fourth but little shorter than the fifth; claws small.

The discovery of the two species for which this genus is instituted will necessitate some important modifications of the characters assigned to the family *Mordellides*, so that a new group, to be placed after the *Anaspidae*, may be created for the location of this new form. If this course be inadmissible, then nothing remains but to form another family. I have pointed out its most prominent characteristics as well as I could from the fragile specimens before me, and associate it with the *Anaspidae* for the present.

1216. **A. stewarti**, *n.s.* Obovate, but little arched, clothed with short, decumbent, dark-grey hairs, causing the insect to appear rather dull, though in reality glossy black, with pitchy-red legs and infuscated antennæ.

Head with linear impressions and fine punctures; the suture of the epistome indistinct. *Prothorax* transversal, very obtusely lobed in the middle, and obliquely truncated towards the posterior angles; its surface bearing excessively minute punctures. *Scutellum* triangular, finely punctulated. *Elytra* obovate, slightly convex; each with about six very fine striæ, and densely sculptured with transverse, excessively finely punctured, linear impressions. *Antennæ* pubescent, with oblong articulations, their fourth joint rather longer than the fifth; eleventh about as long as the tenth, obtusely rounded apically. *Tibiæ* clongate-triangular, their spurs short; posterior *tarsi* 5-articulate, the basal joint longest, fourth entire and but little abbreviated; *claws* small, thickened at the base.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

My specimen was discovered near Wellington, by Mr. P. Stewart, in whose honor the species is named.

1217. **A. tener**, *n.s.* Subdepressed, obovate, soft, densely covered with short griseous hairs; head and thorax somewhat rufescent; elytra testaceous, shining.

Head covered with irregular linear impressions; *prothorax* and *elytra* similarly sculptured, the latter more coarsely. *Under-side* closely sculptured and pubescent; *legs* similarly impressed and clothed, but with the ciliæ at the extremity of the tibiæ and tarsal joints black. The five segments of the *abdomen* about equal.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

A slender insect, difficult to manipulate, and much distorted by being sent in paper. This species also was found by Mr. P. Stewart, near Wellington. The *scutellum* is invisible, but the suture of the *epistome* is distinct.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ (p. 425).

Catoptes (p. 428).

1218. **C. obliquisignatus**, *Schænherr.* Colour dark fuscous; legs, tarsi, and antennæ reddish.

Prothorax broader than long, widest in the middle, behind which the sides are straight, and narrowed anteriorly; its front margin is rufescent, and it bears a feeble dorsal groove. *Elytra* oblong, humeral angles oblique, sides parallel or nearly so, narrowed behind; on the disc the striæ are quite obsolete, with somewhat quadrate punctures; the third and fifth interstices are very slightly elevated throughout, and at the summit of the posterior slope obtusely tubercular.

On comparing this with *C. obliquus* it will be observed that it is much more obscurely coloured, though clothed similarly; the elytra are less convex, with less pronounced apical sculpture; the thorax is shorter and differently shaped; and the insect itself is larger. In both species the scutellum is nude and shining.

I have not seen the original diagnosis: the above corresponds with a

specimen that had been compared with the typical one, I believe, in London.

Length (rost. excl.), nearly 3 lines; breadth, quite $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat, Auckland.

1219. *C. albatrus*, *n.s.* *Body* black, covered with depressed white scales and setæ; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous, the tibiæ and extremity of femora reddish.

Head and *rostrum* rather narrow, the latter indistinctly carinated on the middle, and somewhat rugosely punctured, both squamose. *Prothorax* a little convex, slightly broader than long, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, not much wider at the middle than behind; its surface is punctate, and covered with thin white scales and yellowish slender setæ. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* large, oblong, emarginated, and wider than the thorax at the base; humeral angles obtuse, narrowed and declivous behind; they are rather finely punctate-striate, with finely rugose interstices, none of which are perceptibly elevated anywhere; their clothing is the same as that on the thorax. *Legs* robust, clothed with fine scales and setæ; *tarsi* rather broad. *Antennæ* moderate; *scape* nearly nude; *funiculus* finely hispid, the two basal articulations about equal; joints 3-7 sub-moniliform; *club* ovate, finely pubescent.

This insect differs from the preceding one in having a narrower head and rostrum, proportionately smaller prothorax, but larger oblong elytra, free from posterior elevations; the antennæ also are dissimilar: nevertheless, though not a true *Catoptes*, it is a form so closely allied thereto that I prefer associating it with the species of that genus rather than create a new one for its reception.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

One individual was sent from Otago by Professor Hutton not long since.

1220. *C. cuspidatus*, *n.s.* *Colour* dark fusco-rufous; densely covered with depressed fuscous and yellowish scales and setæ; those of the latter hue predominate on the beak, head, and thorax, are scattered over the disc of the elytra, but are more congregated on the posterior slope, though not sufficiently to form a fascia.

Rostrum robust, a trifle elongated, and broadly contracted at the middle, with a fine longitudinal carina. *Prothorax* somewhat longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; its surface is a little uneven owing to broad, shallow, irregular impressions, and with a slightly raised bare space before the *scutellum*, which is distinct. *Elytra* obovate, a little convex, broader than thorax, each strongly pointed at the extremity; they are punctate-striate, but the sculpture is not very evident. *Antennæ* dark red, glossy, hispid; the two basal joints of the *funiculus* nearly equal, the others become almost moniliform; *club* oblong-oval, finely pubescent, and distinctly articulate. *Under-side* with pale-yellow decumbent setæ.

The *Otiorynchus*-like rostrum, and the fact of the elytra being gradually but considerably narrowed towards the produced apices, will at once lead to its recognition. Probably a new genus.

Length (rost. incl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton in Otago.

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Phrynixus (p. 432).

1221. *P. facetus*, *n.s.* *Body* elliptically ovate; the legs, prothorax, apex, and shoulders and isolated spots of the elytra red; the disc of the latter rich dark brown; antennæ and rostrum piceo-rufous.

The *beak* in front of the antennal insertion is rather flat, nude, and, apparently, punctulate, with a groove at each side occupied by yellowish-grey scales; the squamosity of the other half is similar, but forms a rounded tuft close to each antenna, and a more elongate one behind. The *head* is densely scaly. *Prothorax* longer than broad, uneven, oviform; its reddish-yellow clothing forms a longitudinal elevation on the middle in front, two crests on the apex, and other less regular ones on the sides; the depressed frontal spaces are punctate, but the basal portion bears some obtuse tubercles. The *elytra* are obovate, broader than the thorax, but narrowed to its width at the base; the scutellar region is depressed; the disc bears rows of punctures, but can hardly be termed striate, though the posterior declivity is evidently punctate-striate; a few black tubercles are distributed here and there, and the yellowish scales form isolated tufts, except behind, where they are congregated in two interrupted, transverse lines, one on the top of the hind slope, the other just below. The *legs* are densely covered with similar scales; *tarsi* rather short. *Antennæ* setose.

This pretty insect may be easily identified by its bright appearance. It is smaller and of more elliptical outline than its nearest allies, *P. astutus* and *P. modicus*, but more nearly resembles the latter. My two specimens of *P. astutus* measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length exclusive of the rostrum.

Length (rostr. excl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found my specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Ariphron.*Nov. gen.*

Rostrum moderate, cylindrical, of nearly equal thickness throughout; *scrobes* deep, oblique, commencing near the apex, expanded behind, so that when they reach the head they are separated only by a narrow space. *Head* small, globular, immersed up to the eyes. *Eyes* with distinct facets, depressed, situated at the base of the beak, scarcely perceptible from above. *Antennæ* rather elongate, stout; *scape* flexuous, clavate at the extremity, longer than the funiculus, hispid; *funiculus* 7-articulate; basal joint sub-pyriform, longer than the second, which is more slender at the base than the next; joints 3-7 transverse, each becoming a little broader than its predecessor, hairy; *club* ovate, pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, more or less contracted anteriorly, sub-truncate or sinuous at the base, slightly incurved behind the eyes. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* obovate, or oviform, not greatly exceeding the prothorax in length or breadth, their humeral angles porrected. *Legs* robust; *femora* unarmed; *tibiæ* slightly flexuose, spurred at apex; *tarsi* moderate, basal joint longer than second, third entire below, superficially excised for the elongate terminal joint; claws small, simple. *Prosternum* deeply excised

in front, a little depressed between the coxæ, which are separated by a narrow space only; *mesosternum* short; *metasternum* also short, sloping forward. *Abdomen* rather long, the two basal segments somewhat elevated, large, with excessively indistinct sutures, the first largest; third and fourth very short, deeply grooved transversely. *Coxæ* more and more distant. *Body* compact, rather broad, sub-ovate, a little contracted at the middle, moderately convex, sparsely setose, coarsely punctured on both the upper and inferior surfaces, the latter more or less squamose. In nearly all the species there are three basal depressions on the elytra.

1222. *A. sulcirostre*, n.s. *Body* pitchy-black, slightly glossy; antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum punctate at its base, quadri-sulcate beyond, indistinctly sculptured in front. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex of the beak, the scape rather long. *Prothorax* longer than broad, but little rounded laterally, a good deal and rather abruptly contracted in front; it is coarsely and closely punctured, with an abbreviated and very narrow dorsal line, near which the punctation is most dense; it bears a few yellowish setæ on the sides. *Elytra* obovate, more or less depressed at the base, irregularly punctate-striate; interstices uneven, with moderately long, reddish-yellow, slender setæ. The elytral striae are best seen from the shoulder. The *legs* are clothed with pallid setæ.

Readily distinguishable by its grooved rostrum, anteriorly contracted thorax, and irregular elytral sculpture.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Described from two examples found at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1223. *A. asper*, n.s. Shining, pitchy-black; antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum coarsely punctate at the base, sub-carinated towards the point of insertion of the antennæ (near the apex), nearly smooth, and reddish beyond. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, contracted in front, coarsely and closely punctured, with a fine irregular discoidal line not attaining the base or apex; its base is almost truncate at the middle and obtusely lobed beyond; it bears a few fine setæ. *Elytra* broadest before the middle, tri-sinuated at the base, indistinctly grooved longitudinally, with sub-oblong punctures; their whole surface slightly uneven, but without other obvious sculpture, and bearing a few erect, reddish-yellow setæ. The *legs* bear pallid setæ.

Like *A. sulcirostre* in form, but well differentiated by its shorter and more densely punctured thorax and differently sculptured elytra, &c.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one individual only at Parua.

1224. *A. costosa*, n.s. *Body* glossy, rufo-piceous; legs reddish, tarsi and antennæ red, the club of the latter infuscate.

Rostrum reddish and nearly smooth behind the apex, the other portion longitudinally but indistinctly sculptured. *Prothorax* but little longer than broad, not abruptly or greatly contracted anteriorly, with a very evident dorsal carina terminating in a basal depression; its broadest part is coarsely, the anterior much more finely, punctured; it is nearly nude.

Elytra obovate, widest in front of the middle, striate-punctate, the punctures rather far apart and not very regular, tri-impressed at the base like the preceding species. The *legs* bear very few pallid setæ. This species in general outline closely resembles *A. sulcirostre* and *A. asper*, but is smaller, with a distinct thoracic costa, and infusate antennal club.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one perfect and one mutilated specimen in the same locality as the preceding.

1225. **A. osculans**, *n.s.* Colour dull brownish-black, legs and beak somewhat rufescent, antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum nearly smooth in front; behind indistinctly punctured in lines, but not perceptibly striated. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex. *Prothorax* not much longer than broad, moderately contracted in front; a very narrow irregular line proceeds from the apex, but does not attain the base; it is impressed with coarse but shallow punctures which become obsolete anteriorly. The *elytra* are scarcely narrowed until behind the posterior femora, are indistinctly striated, even when viewed from the shoulders, and from behind appear as if impressed with coarse, shallow punctures, and a little uneven; there is a basal depression at the middle, larger than a corresponding one on the thorax, and one near each shoulder; they are sparingly clothed with fine reddish-yellow setæ. *Legs* setose.

Distinguished from the typical species by its shorter thorax, broader *elytra*, and disparity of sculpture.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My only specimen was discovered at Parua, I believe.

1226. **A. simplex**, *n.s.* Body shining pitchy-black, legs slightly rufescent, tarsi and antennæ red.

Rostrum not smooth, indefinitely sculptured. *Antennæ* inserted very near the apex, nearer than in any of the preceding or following species. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards, and but little constricted near, the apex; its whole superficies coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* oviform, sloping downwards almost before reaching the hind thighs, but little rounded laterally; when examined vertically they seem rather short; they are not very regularly punctate-striate, and the setæ they bear are very short and fine.

Perhaps as nearly related to *A. striatum*, as far as regards form, as *A. osculans*; nevertheless quite an isolated species. The antennæ being inserted close to the extremity of the snout, and the fact of the *elytra*, though moderately broad and well narrowed posteriorly, beginning to decline almost before the middle, will lead to the recognition of the species.

Length (rost. excl.), quite 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one example somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

1227. **A. striatum**, *n.s.* Opaque, piceous; beak rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi reddish. The *clothing* consists of short, erect, slender, yellow setæ, which, on the *elytra*, are confined to the interstices.

Rostrum a little glossy, punctate at the base, the sculpture of the

remainder inclining to become linear. *Antennæ* inserted between the middle and apex of the snout. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, large; widely but not deeply incurved at the middle of its base; a little outwardly curved beyond, so as to be closely adapted to the elytra; the sides behind are nearly straight, are narrowed towards the front, but not constricted; its surface presents an even slope without any irregularities, and is closely and coarsely punctured. *Elytra* oviform, closely applied to the thorax, their humeral angles slightly overlapping the thorax, gradually narrowed and declivous posteriorly; each bears seven or eight striae with quadrate punctures in them; interstices plane, with a row of minute punctures rather remote from one another. *Legs* setose.

The structure of the lower parts of the body corresponds with the diagnosis of the genus: indeed, I at first intended that this should be the type, under the belief that two species only existed. Notwithstanding differences in form, I do not see sufficient reason to exclude it from *Ariphron*.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found two individuals in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

Cecyropa (p. 437).

1228. *C. alba*, n.s. *Body* obscure-red, densely covered with depressed, perfectly white scales, intermingled with fine, short setæ.

Antennæ rather long, scape squamose and hirsute; the funiculus shining, dark red, sparsely clothed with white hairs, and with the second joint but little shorter than the first; club pubescent, ovate. *Head* and rostrum scaly. *Prothorax* convex, transversal, widest behind the middle, considerably rounded laterally, abruptly narrowed behind, gradually towards the front, where it is a little constricted; it exhibits no apparent sculpture except a fine dorsal line. The *elytra* are almost of the same width as the thorax, only a trifle broader, cordiform, with oblique shoulders, somewhat prominent just behind the intermediate femora, and from thence gradually narrowed, and obtusely pointed behind; they seemed to be without striae, but, when looked at from the shoulder, broad obsolete grooves may be discerned, and in them are placed seven regular rows of distinct punctures, another distinct only near the shoulder, and some external rows; the fine setæ are confined to the interstices. The *legs* are clothed in the same way as the body.

The insect may be readily distinguished by its pure white clothing, thoracic dorsal groove, and regular elytral punctuation.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, quite 1.

I detected one individual only, amongst the loose shell-sand at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

1229. *C. varia*, n.s. *Form* precisely similar to *C. alba*; dull reddish-brown, squamose. *Antennæ* dark red, scape squamose; funiculus glossy, hairy, and with its second joint hardly shorter than the first. *Head* and rostrum covered with yellowish-grey scales.

Prothorax with a fine discoidal line, clothed in a similar manner to the head, but having an elongate frontal space on each side of the middle, and two near each side, all more or less irregular in shape, covered with infusate scales. *Elytra* broadly but indistinctly striate,

the striæ with small punctures; their clothing is variegate, but of the same colours as that of the thorax; the darker scales, however, do not form well-defined spots; the interstices bear numerous fine, short setæ, as does the thorax also. The *legs* are clothed like the body.

Closely allied to *C. alba*, but differing in colour and elytral sculpture; the intermediate interstices of the elytra are visibly elevated, and the punctures are far less obvious than in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite 1.

I found one specimen in the same locality as the preceding one.

1230. **C. discors**, *n.s.* *Body* piceous, covered with griseous scales and fine setæ, exactly similar to those observable in the other species.

Antennæ moderate, scape scaly; funiculus shining, with a few fine hairs; the second joint almost as long as the first, the succeeding ones gradually incrassated so that the seventh is nearly as broad as the base of the rather small club. *Prothorax* transversal, yet rather longer than usual, widest in front of the middle. *Elytra* wider than thorax, obovate, their humeral angles not at all oblique; bearing very obsolete, punctulate striæ. *Legs* castaneous.

It would be absurd to institute a new genus for the reception of this species, which accords structurally with the typical one in every respect, except the anteriorly dilated thorax, and obovate elytra, not in the least degree narrowed at the base.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example found at Marsden Point.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ (p. 438).

Inophlœus (p. 439).

1231. **I. rubidus**, *n.s.* Broad, slightly convex; dark red, covered with small flat, reddish-grey scales and pallid setæ.

Rostrum feebly tri-carinate, nude, punctate at apex. *Prothorax* broader than long, widest before the middle, narrowed, but not sinuously, behind; there is a large depression at each side behind the middle, and a smaller one in front of them, with a few obtuse elevations between them. *Scutellum* depressed. *Elytra* large, cordiform, considerably broader than the thorax, with obtusely-rounded shoulders and acuminate apices; each elytron is divided into three longitudinal spaces by two obtuse and but little raised costæ, which at the summit of the posterior declivity become tubercular; each of these divisions contains two rows of punctures, the punctures being alternately large and small; the suture is elevated along the sides of the scutellum, thus causing the latter to appear more deeply sunk than it really is; they are convex transversely, and rather abruptly narrowed behind. *Antennæ* finely hispid, the two basal joints of the funiculus elongate and nearly equal; the others are obconical, and differ but little from one another; club oval; 4-articulate. *Under-side* squamose, with many decumbent pallid setæ. *Legs* moderate.

Length (rost. incl.), $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Described from an example sent me by Professor Hutton, from Otago.

1232. **I. nigellus**, *n.s.* *Body* black, glossy; tarsi and funiculus reddish.

Rostrum without distinct costæ. *Prothorax* of nearly equal length and breadth, widest near the middle; behind each anterior angle there is an oblique depression; the rest of its surface presents many irregularly-formed, flattish elevations, which are usually punctulated and nude; the intervals bear depressed dark-grey scales not easily distinguishable from the prevailing ground-colour. *Scutellum* small, squamose. *Elytra* cordate, broad, with pointed apices; each is impressed with six rows of punctures; the fifth interstice is distinctly elevated behind, the third obsoletely, and these parts bear whitish setæ; the squamosity is like that of the thorax, and hardly perceptible at first sight, but a few pale setæ may be observed here and there, notably near the shoulders and apices. *Under-side* clothed with scales and slender setæ. *Antennæ* moderate; scape dull; the two first joints of the funiculus elongate, the second the shorter, third and fourth equal, the seventh obconical; club distinct.

Like *I. rubidus* in form.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The only individual I possess is mutilated; it was discovered in Otago by Professor Hutton.

Asaphia.

Nov. gen.

Allied to *Irenimus*, differing principally in the form of the elytra; these are oblong, abruptly broader than the thorax at the base, with obtuse, but not oblique, humeral angles.

1233. **A. planum**, *n.s.* *Body* rather plane, piceous, squamose.

Rostrum robust, dilated and triangularly excised apically, not twice the length of the head, very finely carinated, and densely covered with blackish and pallid scales; *scrobes* deep, quite apical and short. *Antennæ* red, elongate; *scape* but little incrassated, attaining the thorax; *funiculus* 7-articulate, about as long as scape, basal joint stout, second shorter, and, as well as the following ones, obconical, yet rather slender at the base, none transversal; *club* long, oviform, tri-articulate, pubescent. *Eyes* broadly oval, distinctly faceted, somewhat prominent, distant from thorax. *Head* moderate, depressed towards the beak, scaly. *Prothorax* sub-cylindrical, a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front, where it scarcely exceeds the head in breadth, truncate at base and apex, a little emarginated behind the eyes; it is entirely covered with blackish, pallid, and a few pinkish scales. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* nearly twice the width of the thorax at the base, oblong, narrowed and declivous behind, where they are somewhat pointed; they are moderately punctate-striate; the suture is elevated behind, and the second and third interstices are depressed, so that the fourth appear elevated at the posterior declivity; they are covered with small, rounded, depressed scales, many of which are of a pinkish colour. *Under-side* similarly clothed, but with

more fine setæ than are visible above. *Legs* clothed with fine scales and short pallid bristles; *tibiæ* bent, cavernose at apex.

Length (rost. excl.), almost 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

My specimen was discovered at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

1234. **A. angustula**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* reddish; basal joint of funiculus largest, yet not greatly exceeding the following in length; joints 2-7 differ but little from one another, each slender at the base. *Rostrum* obscure-red, with a fine keel on the middle, covered with griseous scales.

Head broader than beak; squamose. *Prothorax* cylindric, longer than broad, but little wider than head, widest before the middle; it is so densely covered with scales, small, rounded, pallid ones, that no punctures can be detected. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* much longer than broad, wider than thorax, elongate-oblong; they are punctate-striate, and the suture and alternate interstices appear a little elevated behind; they are covered with small, round, black, white, yellowish, and pale-brown scales; the whitish ones form an obsolete band near the hind thighs, the darkest are on the disc, but none are so disposed as to form well-defined marks; the ground-colour is dark. *Legs* obscure-red, clothed with fine greyish scales and setæ.

Resembles the preceding species structurally, but more elongate, the thorax being notably narrower, and the elytral angles less prominent.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, scarcely 1.

Described from one example, communicated by Mr. P. Stewart, Wellington.

Empæotes (p. 441).

1235. **E. apicalis**, *n.s.* *Colour* dark infusate-red; tarsi dilute.

Rostrum stout, covered with small, flat, greyish-yellow scales. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, cylindric, slightly emarginate near the scutellum, a little constricted anteriorly, its punctation completely concealed by the dense squamosity, which is very much the same as that on the head and beak. *Elytra* with oblique shoulders, much broader than the thorax behind them, the sides nearly parallel, narrowed and declivous posteriorly; apex pointed, but not acute; they are punctate-striate, closely covered with pale brownish-grey scales on the back, but with pale griseous ones behind, and many bent setæ. The *legs* are clothed in the same way. *Antennæ* rather short; scape squamose, with a few setæ in front; funiculus finely hispid; club pubescent. The *under-side* is clothed like the upper.

Unlike its allies; unusually smooth, being quite destitute of tubercular elevations; the elytral sculpture cannot be seen until the derm has been deprived of its scales; the pallid squamosity covers the whole apical portion of the elytra, and the absence of a scale here and there gives the prothorax a somewhat spotted appearance.

Length (rost. excl.), 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Three specimens have been received from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier, all broken, the other two smaller than that indicated above.

Lyperobius (p. 444).

1236. **L. carinatus**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-ovate, moderately convex, pitchy-black, slightly glossy, and sparingly squamose.

Rostrum robust, impressed in front of the eyes, and not very closely punctured. *Head* convex, more finely punctate than the snout, the occiput densely clothed with elongate griseous scales; eyes narrow. *Antennæ* piceous, hispid; the scape a little thickened apically; the two basal joints of the funiculus nearly equal, the second, however, rather shorter than the first, the others almost moniliform; club ovate, finely pubescent. The *prothorax* about as long as broad, scarcely convex, somewhat curved laterally, sinuously, but not greatly, narrowed behind, with rectangular posterior angles and contracted apex; its surface is uneven; the disc, except an elongate space in front of the middle, is sparsely punctate, the punctation towards the sides much coarser and rugose, and bearing the greater portion of the squamosity. *Elytra* oviform; each bears four obvious, almost smooth, costæ; the first united at the apex to the fourth, which, though distinct near the point of junction, becomes quite obsolete at the side, the intermediate abbreviated; the suture also is smooth; the interstices are scaly, and each contains two rows of punctures separated by a slightly raised interval. *Under-side* more shining than the upper, sparingly and finely punctured, and, like the legs, bearing fine greyish scales.

Resembles the typical species, but easily distinguished therefrom by the carinate elytra and scaly covering.

Length (rost. excl.), 9 lines; breadth, 4.

My specimen came from J. D. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.

Hygrochus.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum robust, triangularly excavated at apex, where it is slightly dilated; *scrobes* oblique, very large, extending from the apex to the lower margin of the eyes, gradually and considerably expanded posteriorly, quite distinct from above; the true antennal cavity is linear and along the lower part, the upper is less deeply hollowed. *Head* short, immersed to within a short distance of the eyes. *Antennæ* rather short, scape shorter than the funiculus, attaining the back part of the eye, flexuous, gradually incrassated; *funiculus* 7-articulate, the two basal joints of almost equal length, the second more slender than the first; third intermediate in length between the second and fourth, obconical; joints 4-7 sub-moniliform; club ovate. *Eyes* nearly round, rather small but prominent, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* cylindrical, a little dilated before the middle, base and apex truncate, widely, but not deeply, emarginated near the eyes. *Scutellum* small, broadly triangular. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, scarcely exceeding the thorax in width at the base, a good deal widened behind the oblique shoulders, sides sub-parallel, narrowed and declivous posteriorly. *Legs* stout; femora unarmed; tibiæ flexuose; tarsi normal, rather short. Anterior *coxæ* sub-contiguous, the other pairs more distant. *Sternum* and abdomen formed as in *Empæotes*.

This genus should be located near *Empæotes*. The scrobes are curious. The only representative was found on moist ground under wood.

1237. *H. oscitans*, *n.s.* *Body* elongate sub-ovate, but little convex; piceous; legs fusco-rufous, tarsi and antennæ reddish.

Rostrum broadly impressed at each side of its smooth, shining, red carina; the surface dull, a little roughened, but without well-defined sculpture. *Head* closely but not distinctly punctured. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex of the beak, scape hispid, red and glossy at the base, dull and rough beyond; funiculus shining, finely hispid; club tri-articulate, pubescent. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, but little convex, slightly uneven, the sides behind nearly straight; its sculpture is hardly perceptible, but there is a punctiform impression near each side behind the middle; its surface is not very closely covered with very small scales differing but little from the derm in colour, but on the sides, base, and front margin there are numerous decumbent, elongate, yellow scales which are readily noticed. *Scutellum* covered with yellow scales. *Elytra* sub-truncate at base, nearly plane above, most elevated behind the middle; each bears six discoidal rows of moderately large punctures, the two nearest the suture convergent at the base, where they form one large punctiform impression; they cannot be termed striate, though here and there indications of grooves are observable; their squamosity is rather fine and not very easily seen, but the summit of the posterior declivity is covered with long whitish scales and slender setæ so as to assume the form of a broad, oblique, interrupted fascia on each elytron; similar clothing on the sides and apex form indistinct spots; besides these, many semi-erect infusate setæ are distributed over the surface of the body. *Legs* dull, clothed with fine, pale scales and setæ; the tibiæ ciliated at the extremity with short yellow setæ, tarsi with longish pallid hairs.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, 1.

I possess one perfect and one broken example, which I found at Parua at different times, but under similar conditions.

Homodus.

Nov. gen.

Form similar to *Hygrochus*, but differing structurally as follows:—

The antennal *scrobes* are abbreviated, having between them and the eyes a squamose interval; they are equally excavated. *Eyes* obliquely oval. *Antennæ* moderately elongate; the scape extending backwards to the hind margin of the eye; funiculus elongate; the two basal joints equal, rather long, and but little thickened apically; the others sub-moniliform.

1238. *H. fumeus*, *n.s.* *Colour* dark smoky-brown, a little glossy; antennæ and tarsi reddish: the clothing consists of minute, depressed, brassy scales and hair-like setæ.

Rostrum rather short, with two depressions, one at each side, united between the eyes, the middle part therefore appearing elevated; it is smooth at the extremity; the remainder is covered with coarse testaceous-brown hairs. *Prothorax* nearly cylindrical, broadest before the middle, the sides behind nearly straight, being but little narrowed; its surface is somewhat uneven, being broadly, but not at all deeply, impressed behind

the anterior angles and on the dorsal line; none of these, however, are very evident; a few small elevations appear on the sides, chiefly near the base, where seven or eight may be seen; the minute scales prevail on the disc, the more elongate on the sides; two or three bare spaces are densely but finely rugulose, but no other sculpture can be discerned. The *elytra* are almost of the same width as the thorax at the base, dilated beyond the oblique shoulders, narrowed and declivous behind; they have very obsolete furrows, with moderately large, shallow punctures; two elongate basal elevations are placed between the suture and shoulders, and several more or less rounded ones along the sides and behind with elongate scales on them, the hind slope being most tuberculate. The *legs* are similarly clothed, and, like some parts of the body, bear short, curled setæ. *Antennæ* rather long, the base of the scape nude; the rest covered with scales and fine setæ; funiculus shining, with short yellowish bristles; club pubescent. The *under-side* is clothed pretty much in the same way as the upper.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

My specimen was taken in a saw-pit at Parua.

Geophilus (p. 445).

1239. **G. politus**, *n.s.* Shining, castaneous; the sides of the thorax and some portions of the elytra more or less piceous; legs reddish; antennæ somewhat testaceous, but becoming darker towards the extremity.

The whole *body* is sparsely clothed with depressed, elongate, brassy scales, the femora with decumbent setæ, the tibiæ with erect ones, and the tarsi with fine bristles: its *form* does not differ materially from that of the typical species, being moderately convex, short, and broadly oval, widest between the two hind pairs of thighs, and narrowed towards the apex of the thorax, without any evident sinuities.

Rostrum robust, much shorter than thorax, expanded in front, flat, with shallow grooves, rather rough with ill-defined sculpture, and obscurely coloured. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex; *scape* shorter than funiculus, flexuose, abruptly clavate at the extremity; *funiculus* finely hispid; basal joint stout, second but little shorter but more slender and thickened at the end; joints 3-7 become shorter and more transversal; *club* pubescent, large, ovate, its basal articulation appearing more like an enlarged obconical eighth joint than a part of the club itself. *Eyes* depressed and coarsely faceted, but, owing to the dull rough surface of the *head* and beak, they do not seem very distinct. *Prothorax* broadly conical, contracted and depressed anteriorly, rounded laterally, its base not distinctly obliquely truncated towards the sides, seeming rather obtusely rounded or sub-truncate; its surface, though moderately punctured, exhibits no inequalities. *Elytra* short and broad, cordate, their basal margin scarcely exceeding the thorax in width, from thence they are distended so as to appear as if obtusely dilated between the two hind pairs of thighs, and are then gradually narrowed, but, when approaching the apex, are rather abruptly and sinuously narrowed; their highest and broadest parts are coincident; each elytron is impressed with six or seven shallow striæ with distinct punctures in them, and, though very slightly uneven, does not present any well-defined irregularities. *Legs* robust;

tarsi tri-articulate. *Under-side* piceous; the sternum and basal ventral segments punctate and setose.

Differs from *G. inæqualis* in being more brightly coloured, destitute of superficial irregularities, obviously squamose, and with a plane rostrum, not at all elevated and compressed posteriorly as in that species.

Length (rost. incl.), nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

I detected three or four specimens amongst vegetable matter on the ground, on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

Pachydon.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, robust, slightly arcuated, as long as head and thorax; its anterior half sensibly thickened, so that the front parts of the scrobes are visible from above; *scrobes* deep, extending from near the apex to the lower part of the eyes. *Antennæ* stout; the *scape* very gradually, but not greatly, incrassated, extending back to the eye: *funiculus* 7-articulate; first joint stout, slender at base, scarcely as long as the following two; second rather longer than third; third and fourth equal, obconical; fifth and sixth moniliform; seventh transverse; *club* compact, ovate, pubescent. *Head* immersed nearly to the hind margin of the eyes. *Eyes* oviform, placed at the sides of the rostrum, not prominent, coarsely faceted. *Thorax* cylindric, shorter below than above, slightly rounded in front, truncate at base. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, widely incurved at the base, humeral angles oblique, narrowed, and declivous behind, not twice the width or length of the prothorax. *Legs* robust; all the *femora* very perceptibly dentate; *tibiæ* a little flexuous, the front pair inwardly produced at the extremity; *tarsi* stout, their basal joint not so long as the next two conjointly, slender at the base, second obconical, shortest, third bilobed, broadest, fourth as long as first; *claws* broadly dentate. *Prosternum* plane, unimpressed; mesosternum short; metasternum moderate, slightly convex; basal segment of *abdomen* largest, rounded and produced so as to broadly separate the posterior coxæ; second as large as the next two, both of which are short with straight sutures, but the first is incurved behind; fifth sub-conical. Anterior *coxæ* almost contiguous, the intermediate less so. Body squamose.

1240. *P. linearis*, *n.s.* *Body* moderately convex transversely, but little shining; rostrum, head, and thorax reddish; elytra castaneous-yellow; legs yellowish; antennæ red, the club darkest.

Rostrum not longer than head and thorax, considerably stouter than the tibiæ, gradually dilated apically, the antennal insertion between its middle part and apex; it is impressed with coarse oblong punctures, many of which have dull white scales in them. *Head* depressed between the eyes. *Prothorax* transversely convex, not twice as long as broad, its sides parallel; its sculpture consists of coarse oblong punctures generally occupied by depressed yellow or whitish scales, those of the latter colour predominating on the middle, the others most conspicuous on the sides. *Elytra* not abruptly declivous behind, sub-depressed above; they are strongly punctate-striate; the squamosity is distributed over the greater part of their length; the pallid scales form two oblique lines ex-

tending from between the middle and hind thighs to the suture, their point of convergence being near the posterior slope, and two or three longitudinal ones on the interstices of the anterior half, notably on the third. The *antennæ*, save the club, are shining and sparsely hispid. The *legs* are clothed with elongate scales and setæ, tarsi hispid. *Under-side* pale castaneous, punctate and squamose.

The concentration of the pallid scales on the thoracic dorsal line, as well as on those visible on the elytra, does not appear to be due to abrasion, so that any other specimens that may be found will probably exhibit exactly the same appearance.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one individual only near Whangarei Heads.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ (p. 448).

Erirhinus (p. 449).

1241. *E. creperus*, *n.s.* *Body* piceo-fuscous, elytra darkest, rostrum reddish, legs and antennæ fulvous, club somewhat infuscate.

Rostrum as long as the thorax, shining, quadri-sulcate. *Antennæ* short and stout, inserted near the apex of the beak, the basal joint of the funiculus as long as the following three conjointly, strongly incrassated apically. *Head* immersed up to the eyes; these latter distinctly faceted, not prominent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, base truncate, sides rounded, slightly constricted in front, its sides and apex dilute in colour; its surface is distinctly punctured, except on the dorsal line, and, if closely examined, it will be noticed that the intervals between the punctures are very finely rugose. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* slightly convex, oblong, broader than the thorax, distinctly punctate-striate, interstices punctulate; many short griseous hairs are distributed over their surface. *Legs* robust, anterior femora notched at the extremity, tibiæ a little bent; the others are dentate below.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

1242. *E. simulans*, *n.s.* *Rostrum* shining, pale castaneous, with two rows of punctures; it is longer than the thorax. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* punctate, with finely-wrinkled interstices; it is rather broader than long, but little rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its disc is dark reddish-brown, the apex tawny. *Scutellum* castaneous. *Elytra* oblong, pitchy-brown, the sides and apex of a chestnut colour; they are punctate-striate, with punctulated interstices, and clothed with fine grey hairs. *Legs* tawny, robust. *Antennæ* fulvous, club rather darker.

Resembles *E. creperus* in form and structure, but the first joint of the funiculus is not so large, and the rostrum is stouter, rather longer, and differently sculptured.

Length (rost. incl.), quite 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I have three specimens, all captured in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1243. *E. sexmaculatus*, *n.s.* Shining, elytra and legs testaceous, beak and antennæ pale brown, the latter paler with the club infus-

cate, thorax piceous. The elytra are marked as follows: The principal part of the suture (and the scutellum) is blackish, as are also, on each, an oblong basal spot on the third interstice, one on the fifth in line with the hind thigh, and a broader one on the apex.

Rostrum elongate, with abbreviated aciculate impressions in front, striate-punctate on the sides, and at the base punctured in the same way as the head. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed and depressed anteriorly, its sides obtusely rounded; it is punctate, with finely rugulose intervals; the yellowish hair-like scales with which it is clothed are chiefly confined to the sides. *Elytra* oblong-oval, their sides but little rounded, punctate-striate, with indistinctly punctulated interstices; they are clothed with pale yellow hair-like scales. *Legs* of moderate length; the two hind pairs of *femora* dentate, *claws* dentate. *Antennæ* inserted between the middle and the apex of the snout, moderately slender; scape slender; basal joint of funiculus stout, second shorter and narrower; club oblong-oval.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Two examples were found by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier.

1244. **E. dolosus**, *n.s.* *Form* intermediate between *E. sexmaculatus* and *E. fascialis*; the general ground-colour and elytral clothing the same: it is differently marked however, there being three spots on the thorax, the median the longest; on each elytron there is a basal spot on the fourth interstice, one on the second, fourth, and sixth in line with the hind thigh, and one near the apex covering the second and third as well as the striæ.

Rostrum stouter than in either of these species, shorter than in the first, with two grooves above behind the antennæ appearing rather rough. *Head* punctate, with a few fine pale hairs. *Prothorax* coarsely punctured, similar in shape to that of *E. sexmaculatus*, but more constricted and transversely depressed in front, and more obviously rounded laterally behind; it is clothed with hair-like yellow scales disposed transversely, there being most on the sides; the spaces between the punctures are smooth. *Scutellum* shining, blackish. *Elytra* elongate-obovate; very gradually narrowed from the base to the apex; clothed with pale slender scales and hairs in such a way that the hairs form longitudinal lines distinct from the scales. *Legs* stout; *femora* deeply excised near the extremity and angulated below. *Antennæ* normal, testaceous; the club a little darker.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one individual only somewhere near Whangarei Harbour.

1245. **E. fascialis**, *n.s.* *Body* slightly glossy, testaceous; the thoracic disc dark brown; a broad flexuous fascia in line with the posterior femora; the second interstices in front of the latter, and basal spots on the fourth and fifth interstices, piceous; legs castaneous-yellow; rostrum and antennæ testaceous; club fuscous.

Rostrum moderately elongate, with four punctured striæ behind the antennal insertion. *Head* punctate, covered with pale-yellow elongate scales; eyes slightly convex and distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* transversal, a good deal rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind, most

closely punctured near the base, least so on the disc in front; the sides bear elongate yellow scales, the middle part only a few fine hairs; it is slightly wrinkled between the punctures. *Scutellum* dark. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, broader than the thorax; punctate-striate; interstices sparingly punctulated; the space beyond the third interstices slightly elevated behind; they are clothed with elongate yellow scales. *Femora* unarmed; *claws* stout, toothed. The *antennæ* are similar to those of *E. sexmaculatus*, but shorter.

The eyes are rather more prominent than in the four preceding species; the beak is stouter than that of *E. sexmaculatus*, and its thorax is more evidently rounded laterally.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., for the only specimen I have seen. He found it near Napier.

1246. *E. crucigerus*, n.s. Testaceous; beak reddish.

Antennæ inserted before the middle of the snout; normal; club oblong-ovate. *Rostrum* moderately slender, cylindric, arcuated, with two punctured striæ above. *Head* punctate; immersed as far as the hind margin of the eyes; these latter slightly prominent. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrower in front than behind, and with rounded sides; it is punctate, is sparsely clothed with fine pallid hairs, and usually marked with an infusate streak across the front, so as to give the appearance of a slight depression. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-obovate; punctate-striate; interstices punctulated; thinly clothed with fine, short, pale hairs; they are marked at the base with a large pitchy-brown spot, prolonged backwards along the suture to beyond the hind femora, and, just in front of these, there is on each elytron a smaller angulated spot, widest towards the sides and uniting with its fellow at the suture so as to resemble a cross. *Legs* stout; thighs sub-dentate. *Under-side* blackish.

The typical example is a rather glossy insect.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I discovered this species near Whangarei Harbour.

1247. *E. anchoralis*, n.s. *Form* very similar to that of *E. crucigerus*, the rostrum, however, more quadri-sulcate and rather less robust, and the marks on the *elytra* different. These consist of a large blackish basal spot; the suture is brownish-red to near the apex, and from that point the same colour extends laterally and then forwards, so as to represent the shape of an anchor. The insect is similarly coloured otherwise, but, owing to its denser clothing, seems duller.

Length (rost. excl.), quite 1 line; length, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

It occurs in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

1248. *E. gracilirostris*, n.s. Allied to *E. crucigerus* and *E. anchoralis*, resembling both in coloration; the elytral markings, in shape, make a near approach to those of the latter species, but are far less obvious. The *rostrum* is very elongate and a good deal arched, appearing at first sight free from sculpture, but has, nevertheless, four abbreviated basal punctate striæ, and a few fine punctures beyond; it is shining, chestnut-red in colour, and twice the length of the thorax. The

antennæ are elongate and slender, the scape especially; funiculus finely hispid; club oblong-oval.

The rostrum is quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line in length; if, therefore, the insect be measured with its beak extended, its length would be quite $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines, whereas *E. crucigerus* and *E. anchoralis* would not exceed $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

My specimen was found in the same locality.

Obs.—Intermediate varieties occur; some differ in colour and marking, others in relative length of rostrum: notwithstanding these facts, however, after patient study, I have come to the conclusion that these three are in reality distinct species, and future research may prove that the varietal forms alluded to must be dissociated.

1249. *E. stramineus*, *n.s.* Body of a straw colour; the funiculus and apex of the thorax tinged with brown; the elytra with four fuscous spots, a basal one on the fourth interstice, two median ones on the second and fourth, and a transverse one near the apex.

Rostrum rather long, but stout, twice the length of the thorax, with two grooves above not attaining the antennal insertion, and some rows of punctures beyond. *Head* punctate, with straw-coloured scales. *Prothorax* strongly transversed, its sides rounded, narrower in front than behind, impressed apically, rugose-punctate, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. *Scutellum* fuscous. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, interstices punctulate: they bear the same kind of clothing as the thorax, but somewhat finer and paler. *Legs* stout; femora simple; tarsi broad; claws appendiculate. The *antennæ* are placed before the middle of the beak; scape slender; club ovate, well limited.

Differentiated from *E. crucigerus* and its immediate allies by the short, distinct antennal club; the beak is like that of *E. gracilirostris*, but is much stouter. Some of the elytral striæ are slightly infuscate.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Habitat, vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1250. *E. nocens*, *n.s.* Testaceous; a large spot near the apex of each elytron fuscous, two near the middle close to the suture, and the base tinged with the same colour.

Rostrum like that of *E. anchoralis*, with four punctate striæ. *Head* immersed to the hind margin of the eyes, with pallid scales along the inner margin of each eye. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, obtusely rounded laterally, and a little impressed near the apex; it is somewhat rugosely punctured, the interstices are rugulose, and it is rather densely clothed with fine, pallid, scale-like hairs. *Scutellum* fuscous. *Elytra* oblong-obovate, punctate-striate, with punctulated intervals, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. *Antennæ* rather slender, in this respect intermediate between *E. stramineus* and *E. anchoralis*; club distinct, short, ovate. *Legs* stout, the two hind pairs of thighs almost dentate; tibiae a little bent; claws dentate.

Most nearly resembles *E. stramineus*; the thorax and elytra longer, and the rostrum shorter.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat, Parua.

1251. **E. acceptus**, *n.s.* *Colour* variegate; a broad line on the middle of the thorax, and the greater portion of the elytra, of a rich testaceous hue; the sides of the former, and on each of the latter a basal spot on the third and fourth interstices, spots on all the interstices in line with the posterior femora, and others near the apex, dark brown; legs testaceous, rostrum and antennæ reddish-testaceous.

Rostrum moderately elongate, longer than thorax, quadri-sulcate, base (and head) closely punctate. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex, elongate, scape rather slender, basal joint of the funiculus largest, club large, oviform. *Eyes* rather distant, a little prominent, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, depressed and constricted anteriorly, obtusely rounded laterally; it is coarsely and closely punctured, and sparsely clothed with yellow, decumbent hairs. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-oval, a little convex, slightly curvedly excised laterally just behind the shoulders; they are strongly punctate-striate, interstices rugulose, with pale-yellow hairs. *Legs* robust, femora unarmed, tibiæ nearly straight; tarsi rather broad, claws dentate. *Under-side* hairy.

A rather broad and convex species, most nearly allied perhaps to *E. fascialis*, but not likely to be confounded with any other New Zealand species.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I have two examples before me, one of which was received recently from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington; the other I found close to Auckland in 1872.

1252. **E. femoralis**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate and slender, but not excessively, inserted between the middle and apex of the rostrum; scape rather long and slender, shining-testaceous; funiculus brownish; basal articulation longer and stouter than second, which is longer than those that follow; club ovate, black. *Rostrum* glossy, fuscous, much longer than thorax, rather broad and a little expanded apically, with four grooves having mostly coarse oblong punctures in them. *Head* immersed, but not as far as the hind margin of the eyes, rugose; these latter rather remote. *Prothorax* somewhat broader than long, rounded at the sides, and considerably narrowed anteriorly; its whole surface is densely and coarsely punctured, and sparingly clothed with elongate griseous scales; its colour is pitchy-brown. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, broader than thorax, moderately punctate-striate; interstices seemingly punctulate, but their surface is covered with elongate whitish scales and fine yellow hairs, so as to render the sculpture of the interstices indistinct; their colour is peculiar, brown slightly tinged with green. *Legs* robust; all the femora dentate and of a sober green colour; tibiæ slightly flexuous, and, like the tarsi, pale brown; claws stout, apparently simple.

Easily identified by its broad, peculiarly-sculptured rostrum and green thighs; it is most nearly related to *E. acceptus* as far as shape is concerned.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I have one individual only; it was found by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson.

1253. **E. concolor**, *n.s.* *Colour* wholly castaneous-red, except towards the extremity of the antennæ, which becomes infusate.

Antennæ stout, moderate, inserted near the apex; funiculus finely hispid, basal joint large, second much smaller, club ovate. *Rostrum* stout, cylindric, longer than thorax, the upper margin of the scrobes finely carinated so as to produce a somewhat sulcate appearance at each side; it is impressed with rows of punctures which converge behind. *Head* punctate, with a few fine, slender yellow hairs on it. *Eyes* a little prominent, not contiguous, just free. *Prothorax* narrowed anteriorly, so as to seem a little constricted, its length and breadth about equal; it is moderately closely and obviously punctured, with a few pale-yellow hairs on it, chiefly at its sides. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, not greatly exceeding the thorax in breadth, almost crenate-punctate-striate, with punctulated interstices, and sparsely clothed with fine yellow hairs and slender whitish setæ. *Legs* stout, femora sub-dentate, tibiæ slightly bent, claws thickened.

The unicolorous derm and fine pallid setæ on the elytra, &c., afford good distinguishing characters. It bears some resemblance to *E. rubricalis*.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found my unique example near Whangarei Harbour.

Dorytomus (p. 453).

1254. **D. lateralis**, *n.s.* Testaceous, glossy; the middle of the thorax, a trilobed space at the base of the elytra, and a large elongate one on the side of each, deep reddish-brown.

In size and facies this seems identical with *D. trilobus*, but, besides the above differences, its *rostrum* is much more coarsely sculptured, being almost punctate-sulcate; the anterior *femora* are deeply notched at the extremity and sharply and considerably angulated below so as to be quite dentate, and the *tibiæ* are strongly arcuated externally and more produced inwardly at the apex.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

1255. **D. sudus**, *n.s.* *Body* elongate-ovate, slightly convex, pale testaceous, a little shining; tarsi and antennæ somewhat rufescent; the thoracic dorsal line, and a basal spot on the fourth interstice of each elytron, pitchy-brown.

Rostrum moderately slender, arched, scarcely twice the length of the thorax, with four punctate grooves. *Antennæ* slender, inserted before the middle of the beak; pubescent; basal joint of the funiculus largest, club dull, ovate. *Head* punctate, with a few fine scales; *eyes* just free, slightly prominent, and distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* almost ovate-conical, being constricted and a little depressed in front and obtusely rounded laterally; it is distinctly punctured, but its median space is least so; the intervals between the punctures are slightly wrinkled, and it bears numerous longish hairs. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* broader than thorax, with obtuse humeral angles; the sides are slightly narrowed to the hind thighs, from thence more considerably; they are a little depressed transversely behind the base, are punctate-striate, with punctulate interstices, and covered with pallid hair-like scales; the third and external striæ are united before the apex, so that the intermediate ones are

abbreviated and somewhat elevated. *Legs* stout; femora notched near the end and angulated below, but not obviously dentate; tibiæ slightly flexuous; tarsal *claws* toothed. The thorax is relatively longer and more contracted anteriorly than in *D. trilobus* and *D. lateralis*, and the elytra more narrowed posteriorly.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from one individual obtained at Parua.

1256. **D. ochraceus**, *n.s.* Allied to *D. sudus*; of precisely similar shape, except that the *thorax* is broader and more dilated laterally at the middle, and abruptly constricted at the apex; its surface is distinctly punctate, and the spaces between the punctures more rugose than in that species; it is almost destitute of clothing. *Scutellum* small, piceous. The *elytra* resemble those of the above-cited species in form and sculpture, but they are nearly nude, having only a few fine, short greyish hairs. The *rostrum*, antennæ, and legs do not differ from those of *D. sudus*. *Head* punctate, with minute aciculate impressions between the punctures, and quite bare.

The insect is rather glossy, of a sordid yellow colour, and has a fuscous mark on the middle of the thorax, two nearly in line with the posterior femora, and a larger but much less evident one near the apex, whilst the base is tinged with the same colour.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I have but one example in my collection; it was found in the same locality as the preceding one.

Praolepra (p. 454).

1257. **P. albopicta**, *n.s.* Castaneous; legs yellow; rostrum dark brown, somewhat rufescent towards its apex; scape infusate-red, funiculus darker, club blackish; clothing variegate.

Rostrum stout, longer than thorax, a little expanded near the extremity, glossy, marked with about four rows of punctures, but not regularly striated. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle of the beak, stout, shining; basal joint of the funiculus stout, second smaller, club ovate. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, punctate; eyes depressed, distinctly faceted. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, abruptly contracted and depressed in front, its broad part nearly parallel-sided; it is coarsely punctured and covered with long, but not coarse, decumbent, white and yellow hairs disposed transversely, but on the apex the hairs become scale-like, are more conspicuous, and are disposed longitudinally. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong; broader than thorax, with obtuse, but somewhat prominent, humeral angles; they are widest near the shoulders, or at all events not narrower there than at the middle; their surface seems a little uneven, and is punctate-striate; the clothing consists of scale-like hairs, yellow and white, those of the latter colour so arranged as to produce a spotted appearance, increased by the presence of some dark-brown spots on the derm itself. *Legs* robust; femora notched at the extremity, but not dentate; tibiæ slightly flexuous; claws stout, not perceptibly toothed.

The roughened aspect exhibited by the elytra and their peculiar spots,

together with the arrangement of the covering of the thorax, will enable the insect to be identified.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found my only specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1258. **P. rufescens**, *n.s.* *Body* reddish; beak and thorax red; elytra chestnut-red, infusate behind; legs red; club of antenna somewhat fuscous.

Rostrum elongate but not very slender, with four broad, punctate, but not well-defined grooves behind the antennæ, and punctured behind. *Head* with yellow scales. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, depressed and considerably narrowed anteriorly and covering half of the eyes; its surface closely and rather coarsely punctured, and clothed with elongate, pale-yellow scales. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, depressed behind the base, punctate-striate, the interstices so punctulated as to appear rugulose; they are thickly covered with elongate, pale-yellow scales. *Legs* stout, clothed with whitish scales; femora mutic; claws thick, but not visibly dentate. The *antennæ* are inserted before the middle, and are elongate; basal joint of the funiculus stout; club oval, rather narrow.

The *elytra*, owing to bare spaces and differences in coloration, appear somewhat spotted.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

My two specimens were found at Parua.

1259. **P. varia**, *n.s.* *Colour* variable, usually pale castaneous; the middle of the thorax, and irregular spots on the elytra, pitchy-brown; legs, beak, and antennæ more or less fulvous.

Rostrum elongate, at least as long as thorax, with four fine punctured furrows, punctulate in front, squamose at its base. *Antennæ* inserted before the middle, elongate; scape slender, gradually but slightly incrasated; basal joint of funiculus stout and elongate; club oval. *Head* buried up to the eyes, which are depressed. *Prothorax* transversal, rather suddenly narrowed in front, sides rounded, base bisinuated; it is transversely wrinkled, with punctures in the intervals; its dark discoidal space is bare, the rest is clothed with yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-obovate, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width; rather feebly striated, but with distinct punctures, and clothed with pale-yellow hair-like scales; the third and outer striæ become confluent posteriorly, and at that point the surface is a little elevated; but this character may be observed, more or less, in all the species. *Legs* stout; front thighs simple, the others sub-dentate.

The elytra seem maculate. The species is distinct from the preceding, but allied to the following ones.

Length (rost. incl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

This species occurs in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

1260. **P. asperirostre**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* moderately long, fuscous, distinctly punctate and quadri-sulcate, the two median grooves prolonged to its apex; it is clothed behind, like the head, with fine yellow hair-like scales; it appears rather rough. *Prothorax* transversal, bisinuate at base,

rounded laterally, slightly contracted apically, somewhat rugose and punctate; it is clothed with yellow hair-like scales; the dorsal space is fuscous, the rest testaceous. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, testaceous, with ill-defined castaneous marks, punctate-striate, interstices not perceptibly impressed, and clothed in the same way as the thorax. *Legs* very pale yellow; femora deeply notched near the extremity; *claws* distinctly toothed at the base. *Antennæ* moderate, slender, testaceous, shining; club infusate.

Allied to *P. varia*, with a shorter and rougher snout, which in *P. varia* is nearly smooth in front, having only a few fine elongate punctures. The thorax is broader and not very obviously rugose, and the antennæ are placed further forward. In both species there is a spot near the middle of each side of the thorax smooth and shining,

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found a few specimens at Parua.

1261. *P. pallidum*, n.s. Colour pale stramineous; antennal club infusate, slightly glossy.

Rostrum elongate, slender, nearly twice the length of the thorax, arcuated, feebly sculptured. *Antennæ* slender, inserted rather behind the middle of the beak; scape scarcely at all incrassated apically. *Head* punctate, with a few fine, short, whitish hairs. *Prothorax* about equal in length and breadth, constricted and depressed in front, its broadest part obtusely rounded; the surface is punctate, with fine aciculate impressions on the intervals between the punctures, and nearly nude. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-obovate, punctate-striate, with punctulated interstices, and sparsely clothed with short grey hairs. *Legs* stout, the two hind pairs of thighs subdentate below; tibiæ short, nearly straight.

This and the following species have a much longer and more slender rostrum than any of the described New Zealand *Eirrhiniæ* except *Dorytomus rufirostris*, and are rather narrow in form. They might be placed by themselves in a new genus.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The only individual I have seen was found at Parua.

1262. *P. castanea*, n.s. Body rather dull, reddish-brown; legs testaceous; beak and antennæ reddish; club infusate.

Rostrum long, slender, and arched, almost smooth and shining. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* about as broad as long, rounded laterally, constricted and depressed anteriorly; it is sculptured in exactly the same way as that of *P. pallidum*. *Scutellum* piceous. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate, with distinctly punctulated interstices, and sparingly clothed with short griseous hairs. *Legs* stout, the four posterior femora dentate, tibiæ a good deal bent; tarsi reddish. *Antennæ* slender, placed just behind the middle of the rostrum.

Like *P. pallidum* only, but with longer and more parallel-sided elytra, not sensibly narrowed till near the apices; the femora are inflated, and at their thickest part have a small tooth directed downwards, and, beyond that, are curvately excised.

A variable species as regards coloration; in one example the disc of the thorax is piceous, and the elytra chestnut-coloured, except a large

oblong spot on each, near the suture, which is paler: all my specimens, seven in number, are distinguished by the flexuous hind tibiae.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Habitat, Parua.

1263. **P. vestita**, *n.s.* *Body* covered with griseous scale-like hairs; the sides of the elytra and middle of the thorax are infusate, their other parts are paler; legs tawny; antennæ testaceous, club piceous.

Antennæ rather elongate, inserted between the middle and apex of the beak; scape slender; first joint of funiculus largest; club large. *Rostrum* moderately long, quadri-striate. *Prothorax* transversal, contracted and depressed in front, obtusely rounded laterally, covered with punctures, the interstices smooth and shining. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, punctate-striate, interstices punctulated, with yellowish hair-like scales. *Anterior femora* subdentate.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Three specimens, one only being perfect, have been received from F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Waimarama, Napier.

Eugnomus (p. 458).

1264. **E. maculosus**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* coarsely and rugosely punctate longitudinally, with a few yellow, hair-like scales behind. *Head* plane, squamose. *Prothorax* conical, rather gradually narrowed, and not obviously constricted, anteriorly; punctate, scaly. *Elytra* broadest at the shoulders, considerably narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate, and with punctate interstices.

Antennæ ferruginous, club infusate; head and rostrum red; thorax and elytra reddish, the former the darker, with *clothing* similarly to that of the head; the elytral clothing variegate, dark-brown scales being so disposed as to form two large basal spots, a more or less distinct sutural one, and a broad fascia in line with the hind thighs and extending backwards along the sides; legs ferruginous, with pale-yellow villosity.

From *E. fervidus* this species is abundantly distinct, having more elongate antennæ, with a considerably longer club, a longer and narrower thorax, much more acuminate elytra, and a quite unimpressed vertex. The dark-brown spaces on the elytra are good distinguishing marks.

Two other examples are darker in colour, but, in other respects, resemble the typical specimen.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

This species seems to be confined to the vicinity of Port Nicholson, where it was discovered by Mr. P. Stewart.

1265. **E. nubilans**, *n.s.* *Body* dark-red; the basal half of the snout, head, thorax, and back of the elytra (except the punctures) piceous; legs and antennæ testaceous-red, club infusate.

Rostrum moderately stout, so sculptured as to appear covered with coarse oblong punctures; its anterior portion red and nude, the other clothed with yellowish hairs. *Head* nearly plane, closely punctured, with very few scales on it. *Prothorax* broader than long, conical, slightly constricted in front, densely punctured; the sides covered with depressed,

elongate, whitish scales, the dorsal space with only a few yellow hairs. *Elytra* oblong, rather parallel-sided, a little depressed behind the base, punctate-striate; their clothing is scanty, similar to that on the disc of the thorax, but behind the posterior femora there is a broad interrupted fascia formed of whitish scales.

On comparison with *E. fervidus*, its nearest ally, the following differences will be observed: The head is broader, and not distinctly depressed between the eyes; the thorax is less narrowed anteriorly, and much more sparingly and finely clothed; the elytra are decidedly narrower at the shoulders, and, consequently, more parallel-sided, their clothing is finer and more sparing, and the punctures of the striæ more distinct; the four posterior femora are curvedly excised towards the extremity, but not nearly so obviously dentate below, the anterior being still less so. The *sternum* is clothed in the same way as the sides of the thorax.

The clothing of *E. fervidus* consists chiefly of rather long, bright-yellow hairs; the elytra are more or less spotted with brown, and bear a broad, similarly-coloured fascia behind the middle, with pallid scales on some of the interstices just behind that band, and other variations.

I have a second individual before me, which may ultimately be the type of another nearly-related species; it has, besides some disparity in coloration, the four hind thighs strongly toothed below, whilst the front pair are also dentate.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Habitat, Tairua and Wellington. Mr. P. Stewart sent me two or three from the latter locality quite recently.

1266. ***E. fasciatus***, *n.s.* Colour castaneous-red; legs and antennæ paler.

The base of the rostrum, the head, and the sides of the thorax are covered with elongate yellow scales; the thoracic disc and the back of the elytra with bright reddish-yellow hairs, leaving, however, a broad space behind, nearly nude and darker in colour; the sides of the elytra bear pallid scales, while their apices are clothed principally with others of a yellowish colour; the legs are pilose. *Rostrum* moderate, rugulose. *Head* plane, closely punctured. *Prothorax* similarly sculptured. *Scutellum* squamose. *Elytra* punctate-striate, with a few erect hairs intermingled with their other clothing. *Antennæ* shining; club oblong-oval. The colour varies somewhat; the most perfect example has been selected as the type.

Nearly related to *E. fervidus*; differing therefrom in the absence of any depression on the head, its squamose covering, the want of spots on the elytra, and their broad posterior fascia.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

This species occurs at Tairua, where I found it.

1267. ***E. cyaneus***, *n.s.* Body nearly nude, slightly glossy; head and thorax black, elytra dark blue, legs and antennæ more or less piceous.

Rostrum short and robust, ciliated with short pallid hairs in front,

rather rough, with shallow punctures and feebly-raised lines. *Head* nearly plane, slightly depressed on the vertex, punctate. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, contracted anteriorly, the sides behind nearly straight; its surface is closely and rugosely punctured, and bears a few short black hairs. *Scutellum* covered with grey hairs. *Elytra* broader than thorax, excessively elongate, being three times its length, almost cylindrical, very gradually narrowed towards the apex; they are feebly striated, and with rugose-punctate sculpture; they have a few short cinereous hairs distributed over their surface. Anterior *femora* simple, the intermediate strongly produced below, similar in form to the hind thighs of the typical species; the posterior are broken off, and are, most likely, very strongly dentate. *Antennæ* rather short comparatively; basal joint of the funiculus longest; second nearly as long, but more slender; joints 4-6 nearly equal to one another; *club* very long, its basal articulation cup-shaped, second of about the same length, transverse, third longer than the preceding ones conjointly; it is pubescent, and almost as long as the funiculus.

This insect is only temporarily associated with the *Eugnini*; the six-jointed funiculus with excessively-developed club, in conjunction with the long hind-body, &c., will render the formation of a new genus quite necessary, but more perfect examples must be obtained to enable its characters to be more carefully studied.

Length (rost. incl.), $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

One very much mutilated individual has been transmitted by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., Waimarama, Napier.

Stephanorhynchus (p. 462).

1268. **S. tuberosus**, *n.s.* *Clothing* variegate, chiefly yellowish-grey scales along the back, more or less piceous on the sides, tri-coloured near the apex of the elytra; legs variegated, scape infuscate-red, funiculus fuscous, club opaque.

Rostrum moderately long, considerably compressed and elevated towards the eyes, and, like other parts of the body, ciliated with short, erect setæ; the space between that ridge and the two crests on the vertex is concave. *Prothorax* rather long, conical, considerably narrowed anteriorly, more deeply constricted before than behind the middle, with two median crests. *Elytra* with obliquely-rounded shoulders, from thence gradually narrowed as far as the hind thighs, more abruptly behind them, with a pointed protuberance on each side of the suture at the apex; on the disc, besides the ordinary compressed tubercles, there are about twenty more or less evident tubercles. Anterior *femora* inflated and dentate below, the two hind pairs with a strong spine-like process; *tibiae* arcuated.

The chief differences between *S. curvipes* and the present species are—the greatly elevated rostrum; more elongate thorax; scarcely rugose, obsoletely-punctate elytra with strong apical protuberances; and very large, acute femoral processes.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

This species was discovered amongst the mountains near Nelson, by T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S. I have seen only one individual.

1269. **S. fatuus**, *n.s.* *Body* densely squamose, variegate; the clothing of the head, beak, and thorax being greyish-brown, the shoulders and elytral disc griseous, the rest piceo-fuscous; femora blackish, but their base and dentiform process castaneous; tibiæ and tarsi variegated brown; antennæ of a chestnut colour, club dull.

The insect is almost exactly like *S. crassus* in form, but the rostrum, head, and thorax are less depressed longitudinally, and the *elytra* are nearly plane above, the ordinary compressed tubercular elevations being barely discernible from above, and they are nearly destitute of the other smaller tubercles observable in that species; the anterior *femora* are less inflated and angulated.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

My two specimens were found in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

Scolopterus (p. 472).

1270. **S. æneorufus**, *n.s.* *Colour* dark glossy bronzed red; rostrum red, legs infusate-red, tarsi and antennæ piceous.

Rostrum smooth along the middle, finely punctured on its sides. *Prothorax* transversely rugulose, sparingly punctured, and almost unimpressed on the dorsal space. *Elytra* striate-punctate; their shoulders are obtusely produced; the posterior protuberances are rather blunt and not directed backwards, except just at the extremity, and the hairs are placed in front of the point, so that when viewed from the side the apex appears to be formed of two distinct parts. *Antennæ* long and slender.

If this species be compared with *S. tetracanthus*, the only one for which it is likely to be mistaken, it will be seen that the base of the elytron, just beyond the thorax, is perceptibly curved backwards, and the angles themselves are thicker, less prominent, and a little depressed, which is not the case in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ across the shoulders.

I found my unique example near Whangarei Harbour.

Nyxetes (p. 474).

1271. **N. rufipes**, *n.s.* *Body* glossy, black tinged with red; rostrum and femora red, tibiæ rufo-piceous, antennæ and tarsi piceous.

Antennæ rather short; the three basal joints of the funiculus notably shorter than the corresponding ones of *N. bidens*. *Rostrum* smooth along the middle, punctate elsewhere. *Head* distantly punctured, with an elongate punctiform impression on the vertex; eyes not projecting. *Prothorax* of normal shape, finely wrinkled transversely, with a few fine, short hairs. *Elytra* punctate-striate, the sculpture regular; the spines are large, placed just in front of the hind legs, directed laterally, and, if anything, towards the front.

This species differs from the typical one, the *Curculio bidens* of Fabricius, in being smaller, with shorter antennæ, less prominent eyes, and relatively larger elytral spines, not at all pointed backwards as in that species.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, across the spines, 2.

I found the only individual I possess near Whangarei Heads.

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ (p. 478).

Ectopsis.

Nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, transversely convex, squamose. *Rostrum* elongate, scarcely arcuated, gradually thickened towards the base; scrobes well marked, beginning near the apex, gradually expanded, and continued to the eyes. *Antennæ* moderate; scape thickened apically, and touching the eye; funiculus 7-articulate, the two basal joints elongate, the second not quite twice the length of the first, third and fourth oblong, the remainder subquadrate; club oblong-oval, tri-articulate. *Eyes* depressed, distinctly faceted, curvilinearly-triangular, widest above, placed at the base of the snout. *Head* immersed nearly as far as the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, abruptly and considerably contracted in front, nearly straight along the sides and base, the latter closely applied to the elytra; ocular lobes prominent. *Scutellum* not distinct. *Elytra* cylindric, transversely convex, quite parallel-sided, rounded and declivous behind, with rather prominent humeral angles. *Legs* moderate; anterior *femora* dentate, the other pairs excised towards the apex, so as to appear subdentate, all grooved below; *tibiæ* compressed, almost straight, narrowed towards the extremity, terminating in a strongly curved spur; *tarsi* four-jointed, first about as long as the following two, third bilobed, fourth elongate; claws simple. *Pectoral canal* profound, terminating below the raised mesosternum, which, as well as the metasternum, is short, the latter curved. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the basal longest, and produced so as to separate the hind coxæ considerably, second shorter than the next three conjointly, third and fourth very short.

This form bears a superficial resemblance to the Australian *Bostrichus jesuita*.

1272. *E. ferrugalis*, *n.s.* *Body* piceous, densely covered with fine, depressed, griseous and ferruginous scales, the former much less numerous than the latter, but predominating on the elytral apices.

Rostrum almost nude and shining for one-third of its length in front, the point of the antennal insertion. *Head* impressed on the vertex. *Prothorax* transversal, somewhat depressed and uneven above; its frontal lobe short, about one-fourth of its length; the sides but little narrowed posteriorly, so that the outline of the body is almost quite cylindric; the few small, bare spaces on the disc are impunctate. *Elytra* nearly thrice the length of the thorax, apparently impunctate except towards the sides, which are so sculptured as to appear covered with large, rounded depressions; their posterior declivity seems flat, but the slightly raised suture, and the presence of a compressed tubercle near each side, gives each elytron, at that point, a quite concave aspect when viewed from above.

The clothing and colour of the *legs* are similar to those of the body; the *tarsi* are pitchy-red and hispid. *Antennæ* shining, dark red, pilose; club opaque with its dense pubescence. *Under-side* dull black, sparsely squamose, not perceptibly punctured.

Length (rost. excl.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example sent to me by Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

Acalles (p. 488).

1273. **A. ovatellus**, *n.s.* *Body* moderately convex, of perfectly elongate-oval form, scaly, pitchy-red; antennæ, tarsi, and beak red; legs infusate-red.

Rostrum moderate, arcuated, of nearly equal thickness throughout, nude, shining, punctulate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, gradually narrowed to the width of the head, base truncate, coarsely and closely punctured. *Elytra* at the base scarcely broader than the thorax, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, widest immediately behind the intermediate femora, where they are most elevated; each has five punctured striæ, and, beyond, two or three rows of oblong punctures. *Legs* long and stout, covered with pallid setæ. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle of the snout; scape considerably shorter than the funiculus, the first two joints of which are elongate-oval, the others gradually increase in width, so that the seventh articulation is but little narrower than the base of the ovate club; they are rather glossy.

The insect is nearly nude, having only a few depressed pallid scales and erect setæ distributed over its surface.

Length (rost. excl.), nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

Described from a single specimen found near Whangarei Heads.

Obs.—A variety exists, larger, and of broader outline, and densely covered with dark-brown scales and pallid setæ, which may prove to be the natural state of the insect. The typical specimen was selected under the impression that the two forms would prove to be distinct species.

1274. **A. cordipennis**, *n.s.* Convex, elliptical, squamose. *Rostrum* moderate, slightly and gradually dilated towards the extremity, dark shining red, punctulate. *Antennæ* shining, testaceous, scape short; club ovate, piceous; they are inserted at the middle, but behind rather than before that point. The head and the base of the beak are clothed with fine yellow scales. *Prothorax* large, longer than broad, oviform, constricted anteriorly so as to cause a frontal depression; it is coarsely and closely punctured, and partially covered with depressed, elongate yellow scales and upright fuscous setæ; these latter are rather long. *Elytra* considerably broader than thorax, short, widest in front of the middle, deflexed and considerably narrowed behind, the sides much rounded; they are striate, the punctures in the striæ are oblong, red, and shining; there are four tufts of dark-coloured setæ near the middle, two much smaller ones on the top of the posterior slope, and three on each side, the humeral most distinct; the first four only, however, at first strike the eye; the rest of their clothing consists principally of fine yellow scales, but a small spot on each side is formed of whitish ones. The legs are of moderate length, but very robust, and clothed with pallid scales and long, erect, fuscous setæ, similar to those on the thorax and elytra. The thorax is piceous, the elytra pitchy-red, and the legs and tarsi reddish. The tarsi are rather long, with a long claw-joint.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I have but one specimen in my collection; it was obtained near Whangarei Harbour.

1275. **A. leviculus**, *n.s.* Oblong, rather depressed above; covered with whitish scales, except on a large space on the middle of the thorax near the base, and one on each elytron extending along the suture, from the base to the hind thigh, towards which it is prolonged transversely; tibiæ and tarsi reddish, beak red, antennæ testaceous; the general ground-colour of the body is slaty-brown. The *rostrum* is of moderate length, a little arcuated, shining, sparingly punctulate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, not much narrowed anteriorly, closely and rugosely sculptured so as to appear covered with granules, and with a row of erect setæ along the front. *Elytra* oblong, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, broadest near the hind thighs, narrowed and declivous behind; they are punctate-striate, the punctures rather glossy and red, and bear a few coarse setæ behind the middle. *Legs* robust, clothed in the same manner as the body.

A rather narrow, flattened species, not agreeing very well with *Acalles*; easily recognized by the absence of the prevailing whitish scales on the spots indicated above.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Received one or two specimens lately from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington, and I found others near Whangarei Heads.

1276. **A. cristatus**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-ovate; elytra very convex, squamose; colour pitchy-red; legs infusate, antennæ testaceous-red.

Rostrum rather short and broad, a little expanded towards its apex, nude, coarsely punctured. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly, apparently punctulate, but so densely covered with thin, rounded, pallid scales and coarse but short upright setæ as to conceal its sculpture; some dark-coloured setæ form two tufts on the middle. *Elytra* wider than thorax, sub-ovate; when examined from the side it will be noticed that they are abruptly elevated from the base and deflexed behind; they are not perceptibly striate, and a bare sutural space affords no evidence of punctuation; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax; on the top of the posterior declivity there are two conspicuous elevations formed by yellowish setæ, and there are some smaller ones elsewhere. *Legs* short and robust, covered with obscure white setæ. *Antennæ* short, shining; club ovate.

The insect will be most easily identified if viewed from the side; the sudden elevation of the elytra, with their posterior crests, cannot be readily mistaken.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two examples were found recently by Mr. P. Stewart in the neighbourhood of Wellington.

1277. **A. rudis**, *n.s.* *Body* elliptical, not very convex, scaly. *Rostrum* short, scarcely arched, slightly expanded anteriorly, its apical half nude, shining, red, and punctate; the basal part covered with pallid scales. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, depressed and a little narrowed in front; the frontal portion is covered with pale, depressed scales and erect setæ; the other, behind the middle, is covered with soft, round, pallid scales, each of which is depressed in the centre, so that that part seems punctate; its sides are clothed with scales and setæ, some pale,

others dark brown. *Elytra* obovate, broader than thorax, their broadest and most elevated parts coincident; they are, seemingly, punctured in striae, but are so densely covered with pallid, dark-testaceous, and piceous scales as to render their exact sculpture indistinct; the pale scales predominate on the disc, but diverge towards the hind legs; the piceous scales form one or two basal spots, an irregular fascia between the posterior femora, and a large apical spot. *Legs* robust, reddish, thickly covered with pale, erect scales.

The *antennae* are inserted at the middle of the snout, are rather short and reddish-testaceous; club obscure-fuscous, pubescent, and ovate; the two basal joints of the funiculus are about equal, the next five rather compact, the seventh not much narrower than the base of the club.

A careful examination of the pallid dorsal space of the prothorax will lead to the recognition of the species.

Length (rost. excl.), nearly 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

This species also occurs near Wellington, where it has been found by Mr. P. Stewart.

1278. **A. dorsalis**, *n.s.* Convex, elliptical-ovate; fuscous; legs and antennae red, the latter more dilute.

Rostrum robust, a little expanded apically; its anterior half bare and punctate; the other covered with griseous scales, so disposed as to form four rows. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, oviform, widest behind the middle, more gradually narrowed in front than behind; its seemingly shallow punctation is concealed by depressed yellowish-grey scales, and coarse erect setae. *Elytra* obovate, more elevated and broader than the thorax, but of the same width at the base, and declivous behind; they are punctate-striate, and clothed like the thorax; some white scales form a small spot near each side, and on the dorsal line are placed two very obvious tufts of coarse setae; the striae appear red. *Legs* stout, setose; some of the setae form a tuft on the upper part of the posterior tibiae.

The species bears some resemblance to *A. hystriculus*, but is shorter, more elliptical and convex, and can be separated from the other New Zealand species by the presence of the two distinct elytral crests, one behind the other, and the tendency of the setae to form tufts on the upper edge of the tibiae.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Named from one example in my own collection, found, most likely, in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

1279. **A. volens**, *n.s.* The general ground-colour of this species is piceo-rufous, effectually obscured, however, by its dense covering of semi-erect, flattened scales; the tarsi and antennae also are reddish: its shape seems almost pyriform when looked at vertically, but is in reality ovate, being broadest between the two hind pairs of legs, and rather gradually narrowed anteriorly to the eyes, without any apparent contraction at the base of the thorax, and abruptly deflexed behind; when examined from the side, the elytra will be seen to be almost regularly curved, being most elevated where broadest; the thorax slopes more gradually forwards, but is on a lower plane, having two apical and a like number of median crests. The *rostrum* is moderately long and robust,

nude, except just at the base, dark shining red, nearly smooth along the middle, but punctulated in rows at the sides. The *prothorax* is conical, only slightly constricted anteriorly; its sides are covered with blackish, the disc almost entirely with pale-brown, scales. The *elytra* are punctate-striate, almost wholly covered with blackish scales, except on a large spot on each side of the suture close to the base, where the squamosity is pale brown; the scales seem disposed to form three small tufts on the second and fourth interstices, and one on the top of the posterior declivity, but none are much elevated. The *legs* are moderately long and stout; the *femora* seem a good deal thickened towards the extremity, owing to the mass of scales and setæ with which they are clothed; the *tibiæ* taper gradually, the anterior are flexuous, and all are well ciliated with coarse setæ. The *antennæ* are glossy, inserted at the middle of the beak, the funiculus greatly exceeding the scape in length.

The peculiar form, distinctly-marked squamosity, in conjunction with the striate-punctate sides of the snout with excessively fine hairs proceeding from the punctures, will enable it to be known.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

One specimen, having but one antenna, is the only one I have seen. I found it at Parua.

1280. **A. horridus**, *n.s.* Convex, elliptically ovate, squamose; shining, rufo-piceous; legs red, antennæ testaceous-red.

Rostrum robust, broadly bi-sulcate, feebly carinated, and covered with griseous scales. *Antennæ* inserted beyond the middle; basal joint of funiculus largest, second slender, joints 3-6 longer than broad, third not much shorter than second, seventh obconical; club ovate. *Prothorax* subovate, constricted in front, its length and breadth about equal; very coarsely and densely punctured, in front with many coarse erect scales, fuscous and griseous, and, towards the sides, covered with erect greyish ones. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* oviform, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, nearly vertical behind, moderately convex, and depressed towards the base; they are coarsely punctate-striate, the transverse intervals (between the punctures), however, nearly on the same plane as the longitudinal interstices; three or four large whitish scales form a crest on the middle of each near the base; the rest of their surface bears numerous large, upright, blackish and grey scales. *Legs* stout, covered with erect griseous scales, finer than those on the body; *tarsi* broad, squamose.

When just captured, the insect is covered with infusate sponge-like matter; the above indicates its appearance when thoroughly cleansed.

Intermediate in form between *A. erroneus* and *A. hystriculus*, being less convex than the former, but shorter and broader than the latter. The very coarse scales render its identification a matter of little difficulty.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, Auckland.

1281. **A. rubricus**, *n.s.* Colour red; beak and thorax darkest, antennæ palest; densely covered with rounded, depressed scales, and erect setæ; the former are variegate, the greater number being reddish-testaceous, grey ones form a dorsal line on the thorax, and a curved one on each elytron extending from near the suture to the hind thigh, and

blackish ones a line near each shoulder; other less obvious variations occur; the setæ are bright; some erect brownish scales form a median tuft on the summit of the posterior declivity.

Rostrum robust, punctured in lines anteriorly, behind sulcate, with grey scales and setæ. *Prothorax* longer than broad, ovate, more gradually narrowed towards the front than behind, coarsely punctured. *Elytra* obovate, of the same width at the base as the thorax, abruptly deflexed posteriorly; coarsely striate-punctate. *Legs* stout, clothed with grey scales and setæ.

Somewhat similar in form to *A. hystriculus* and its immediate allies, but readily identified by its flat scales, those on the elytra being smaller than the others.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I captured two specimens at Parua.

1282. **A. spurcus**, *n.s.* *Body* pitchy-red, glossy; tarsi red, antennæ reddish-yellow; bearing numerous erect, pale-infusate setæ.

Rostrum stout, feebly carinated on the middle, punctate, partly covered with griseous scales. *Prothorax* ovate-conical, a little depressed before the middle, closely and deeply punctured, with an irregular, smooth dorsal line. *Elytra* ovate, not very convex, strongly punctate-striate, the striæ, however, most distinct behind, owing to the narrow intervals between the punctures being nearly on the same plane as the interstices; the setæ are arranged in rows on the interstices. *Legs* stout, covered with coarse setæ.

The insect is usually covered with brownish extraneous matter, and is, I think, common. In some examples the thoracic line is absent, and the elytra broader than in the type, but in other respects they are identical.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat, Auckland.

1283. **A. mundus**, *n.s.* Sub-ovate, moderately convex; tarsi, antennæ, and thorax red, the latter darkest; elytra and legs reddish-castaneous; it is covered with scales and setæ.

Antennæ inserted behind the middle of the beak, scape short and incassate, the funiculus nearly twice as long, club ovate. *Rostrum* robust, tri-carinate, more or less squamose. *Prothorax* longer than broad, subconical, coarsely punctured, the punctures filled with round, flat, fulvous scales, those on the middle being paler; besides these, there are many erect griseous setæ. *Elytra* short, oviform, not much elevated, punctate-striate, the punctures oblong; the scales on the interstices are of the same colour as those on the thorax, but much smaller; the setæ are numerous, and, on the alternate interstices behind, are nearly white; short spatulate scales form small black spots on the suture, one at the apex, the other, on the summit of the posterior declivity, being most conspicuous. *Legs* stout, with grey scales and setæ.

In form, somewhat similar to *A. spurcus*, but easily separated if examined attentively.

Length (rost. excl.), quite 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one near Whangarei Harbour.

1284. **A. canescens**, *n.s.* Piceous, moderately shining; legs infusate-red, tarsi red, antennæ yellowish-red.

Rostrum moderately long and stout, quadri-sulcate at the base, more or less finely punctured anteriorly, the intervals between the punctures with very fine aciculate impressions, and sparingly squamosc. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest behind its middle part, constricted anteriorly; its surface closely and deeply punctured, and covered with round greyish scales and coarse upright setæ. *Elytra* short, broader than thorax behind the shoulders, rounded laterally, narrowed and declivous behind; their striæ have deep oblong punctures in them, and they are entirely covered with round greyish scales and coarse erect setæ. *Legs* stout, clothed with coarse grey setæ. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle, moderately elongate; *club* rather densely clothed with yellowish pubescence.

A rather broad, moderately-convex species, rather abruptly contracted at the middle.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

My two specimens were taken at Parua.

1285. **A. arctus**, *n.s.* Colour fusco-rufous; legs and rostrum red, the latter more or less piceous; antennæ fulvous and glossy; body rather narrow, convex, depressed, and contracted in its middle part, and clothed with yellowish-grey deciduous scales and erect setæ.

Rostrum rather robust, nearly nude, quadri-sulcate behind, punctulate in front. *Prothorax* ovate, apex obtusely rounded, slightly depressed and constricted anteriorly, widest behind the middle, considerably longer than broad; coarsely and rugosely punctured, and covered with soft, yellowish and dark-grey scales, and a few coarse erect setæ. *Elytra* obovate, not exceeding the thorax in breadth at the base, and but little broader than it before the middle, where they are widest; they are rather abruptly narrowed just behind the posterior femora, but not greatly, so that the apex itself is rather broad; the suture is depressed towards the base; their two sutural striæ, which attain the apex, are deep, and their punctuation not very evident; the others are rather shallow, with more obvious punctures, and unite in pairs; the fourth and fifth are so abbreviated that the space between them does not extend far beyond the hind thigh; the soft scales with which they are provided are easily rubbed off, and until that has been done the sculpture cannot be determined. *Legs* robust, particularly the femora, clothed with coarse pale-grey setæ.

Somewhat like *Dolichoscelis denotans* in contour, but differing structurally. The antennæ are inserted at the middle of the rostrum.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour.

1286. **A. vafrum**, *n.s.* This species closely approaches *A. arctus* in form, &c., but is smaller, with a shorter *thorax* and much less convex *elytra*, not dilated near the middle; the colour and clothing of both are almost identical; but in the present one the elytral sculpture is essentially different, the striæ being equally impressed and punctured, and none unusually abbreviated.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

My two specimens were found near Parua.

Dolichoscelis (p. 495).

1287. **D. setosus**, *n.s.* *Body* elliptical-ovate, convex, rather short; shining, of a reddish pitchy-brown colour; the legs, antennæ, and rostrum red.

Rostrum finely and distantly punctulated, more coarsely and densely at the base, where there are a few depressed, hair-like, yellow scales, and erect setæ. *Prothorax* ovate-conical, not constricted anteriorly, having an uninterrupted slope from base to apex (above); quite smooth on a broad, but not raised, line from the base to the middle, moderately punctured elsewhere; it is sparingly clothed with elongate, decumbent, white and yellow scales, and upright fuscous setæ. *Elytra* obovate, convex, and rather short, consequently somewhat abruptly deflexed posteriorly; their sculpture consists of two rows of fine oblong punctures on each side of the suture; the rows beyond these become much coarser, and appear to form striæ; they are sparsely clothed in the same way as the thorax. *Legs* setose.

Nearly allied to *D. celsus*; its distinguishing features are as follow: Shorter and more cone-shaped thorax, unconstricted apically; shorter and broader elytra, more suddenly bent down behind. If examined from the side, it will be noticed that, although the elytra are more elevated than the thorax, yet the general curvature of the body is more gradual; in *D. celsus* the base rises rather abruptly from the level of the thorax.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from a single individual found near Whangarei Harbour.

1288. **D. villosus**, *n.s.* Convex, sub-ovate, moderately glossy, pitchy or brownish-red; legs infusate-red, antennæ pale red, club rather dull.

Rostrum piceo-rufous, punctate at the base, not perceptibly sculptured elsewhere. *Prothorax* subconical, a good deal depressed in front, distinctly punctate, least so on the most elevated part of the disc, the punctuation of the anterior portion coarsest; it is sparsely clothed with elongate, decumbent, yellow scales, and long hair-like setæ. *Elytra* obovate, not greatly exceeding the thorax in breadth, rather short and convex, the suture evidently higher than any other part of the disc; they are obviously punctate-striate, even the sutural grooves being quite distinct, and clothed sparingly with scales similar to those on the thorax, but have some white ones also, and, instead of setæ, bear many long and stout, erect hairs. *Legs* stout, clothed with scales and long hairs.

Most nearly resembling *D. setosus* in general contour; the elytra, however, more decidedly convex both longitudinally and transversely, even more abruptly declivous posteriorly, and strongly furrowed. The anterior depression of the thorax is not due to contraction; it is simply on a different plane from the disc. The hairy clothing of the legs and elytra forms quite an exceptional feature.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I captured my only specimen at Parua.

1289. **D. denotans**, *n.s.* *Body* long, narrow, and not very convex; rather dull, piceo-rufous, antennæ glossy red.

Rostrum rather broad, widened and bisulcate behind, nearly smooth in front, being very indistinctly punctured. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, rufescent at apex, very distinctly punctured, and bearing very few depressed, hair-like, yellow scales and numerous upright setæ. *Elytra* long, narrow, elongate-obovate; the suture is slightly raised, and their sculpture consists of rows of small shallow punctures, which, however, are not visible until their surface has been denuded; they are partially clothed with minute, depressed, yellow scales, and erect setæ, but, in one example, a rounded dorsal space is quite bare, owing probably to abrasion. *Legs* long, setose. Antennal club large.

This differs from the typical species in its more elongate and less elliptical form, much longer and decidedly less convex elytra, longer and more cylindric thorax but little contracted posteriorly, and broader beak.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found three examples at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Obs.—The species associated together under the above name frequent moist wood, and cannot be satisfactorily identified until thoroughly cleansed of sappy matter, &c.

1290. **D. latus**, *n.s.* Broad, convex; thorax rufo-piceous; elytra red; legs a little infusate; rostrum piceo-rufous; antennæ testaceous; club blackish.

Rostrum moderate, its middle part smooth, the sides with two or more rows of fine punctures, indistinctly grooved and scaly at its base. *Prothorax* longer than broad, rounded at the middle, contracted and depressed anteriorly, so as to be of sub-ovate shape; it is deeply punctured, with transversely rugose intervals, the sculpture consequently seems rather rough; its clothing consists of elongate, decumbent, yellow scales and long slender setæ; in one example the scales form a line from the front margin to the middle, where they diverge, and form two curved lines. *Elytra* short and broad, cordate, abruptly dilated behind the shoulders, punctate-striate, the striæ bright red; their yellow scales are somewhat shorter than those on the thorax, and some blackish-brown, short, coarse setæ form tufts on the second and fourth interstices, about six on each elytron; behind the humeral tuft there is a spot covered with pale yellowish scales, and long erect setæ are distributed over the surface. *Legs* of moderate length, with long setæ similar to those on the body.

Distinguished from the typical species by its shorter and broader body, the elytra, particularly, being much broader and suddenly widened from the base. The sculpture is unusually coarse.

I have been able to obtain but few specimens of this and the two following species, and as they have been carefully set out I have not disturbed them. I have but little doubt, however, that the structure of the sternum and hind-body does not differ materially from that of *D. celsus* beyond the abbreviation of their parts; at any rate, I have placed them in the only genus that could receive them.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

My two specimens were discovered at Parua.

1291. **D. crinitus**, *n.s.* Body convex, broad, sparsely clothed; glossy, piceous; legs pitchy-red; beak and tarsi reddish; antennæ somewhat testaceous; club infusate.

Rostrum shining, finely sculptured, apparently punctate-striate and squamose behind. *Prothorax* subconical, rather broad, hardly longer than broad, not much narrowed posteriorly, more so in front, where it is broadly contracted; the basal half is transversely rugose with punctures in the intervals, the other part is more irregularly punctured; it bears a few yellow, hair-like scales, and long, slightly bent, fuscous hairs. *Elytra* cordate, punctate-striate, the interstices widened where the body is broadest (in line with the intermediate femora); they are rather bare, but the few scales and hairs they have resemble those of the thorax; near the base there are two small tufts of dark setæ, and one near the middle, on each. *Legs* long, with long, slightly curled, dark hairs.

Closely allied to *D. latus*; the thorax shorter and broader; the elytra a little less convex, not so broad, and more gradually narrowed posteriorly, so that they seem to be longer; the legs are longer, more like those of *D. celsus*. The long, semi-erect hairs on the whole of the body are quite different from the slender setæ on *D. latus*.

Length (rost. excl.), 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two examples were obtained in the same locality as the last.

1292. *D. exiguus*, *n.s.* Colour pitchy-black; tarsi pitchy-red; scape testaceous; the rest of the antennæ broken off; the body is rather dull, and scantily clothed with long yellow scales, and long, erect, fuscous hairs.

The sculpture of the *thorax* may be termed coarse-punctate-rugose, but irregular, there being an abbreviated carina on the disc; in shape it is similar to that of *D. latus*. *Elytra* short, cordate, much broader than thorax, widest near the hind thighs; punctate-striate; with a spot on each side between the two hind pairs of legs, covered with greyish scales; two small basal tufts of blackish setæ, one at the shoulder, the other on the second interstice, and some less evident ones behind. *Legs* moderate, clothed with longish black hairs; tarsi rather stout.

The insect most nearly resembles *D. latus* in general outline, but is smaller and duller, with hairs instead of setæ on the body and legs.

Length (rost. incl.), nearly 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from one mutilated individual found near Parua. The remark appended to the description of *D. denotans* applies to these three species also.

Sympedius (p. 499).

1293. *S. curtus*, *n.s.* Body dark infusate-red; tarsi rufous; antennæ yellowish-red.

Rostrum moderately long and stout, wholly punctate, with a few griseous scales. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, not greatly contracted anteriorly, sides rounded, base subtruncate, obliquely emarginated laterally behind each eye; closely punctured on the depressed space; behind the front margin the punctures are disposed in rows, but on the apex itself the punctuation is irregular and finer; it bears very few grey scales and setæ. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* cordate, their shoulders oblique, from thence a good deal distended, so that they become much broader than the thorax, though of the same width as it at the base; they

are convex, rising rather abruptly from the base, but not suddenly deflexed posteriorly: the punctures in the striæ are long and irregular; the interstices also are irregular, the third being somewhat widened near the middle. *Legs* moderately long, femora unarmed, covered with griseous scales and setæ. *Antennæ* placed before the middle of the beak, shining; *club* oblong-oval, not greatly exceeding in breadth the seventh joint of the funiculus.

The insect is nearly nude, though it may not be so when quite perfect; as I notice that the remaining scales yield readily to the touch. The sculpture of the thorax is distinctive.

Length (rost. excl.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found one individual only, near Parua.

Tychanus (p. 498).

1294. **T. lachrymosus**, *n.s.* Convex, oviform, squamose, piceous; antennæ and tarsi red. *Rostrum* moderately arched, rather short, slightly expanded apically, punctate, the sculpture denser and more rugose behind and along the sides. *Head* covered with pale-brown scales. *Prothorax* transverse, widely but slightly bisinuated at the base, contracted anteriorly, its narrowed portion shorter than the basal; its rather shallow punctuation is concealed by the dense covering of variegated fuscous scales; these are mostly flat, but there are a few upright ones in front and on the disc, those of the palest colour being congregated on the sides and apex. *Scutellum* indistinct. *Elytra* broader than thorax, subovate, declivous and narrowed posteriorly; they are not, apparently, punctate or striate, are clothed very much in the same way as the thorax, and bear, on each, two oblong basal elevations consisting of dark-brown scales rather than actual inequalities of surface; other less evident, irregular elevations between there and the posterior declivity, which, in one example, is covered with somewhat ferruginous scales and erect fuscous setæ; on the bare scutellar region there are two rows of more or less distinct granules. *Femora* dentate below, the front pair least so. *Antennæ* elongate, the funiculus longer than the scape, with a longer second than basal joint. *Under-side* covered with pale-brown scales.

Intermediate between *T. ferrugatus* and *T. verrucosus*, but distinguishable from either by its more broadly oval form, broader beak, obsolete scutellum, and the tear-like spots on the basal part of the elytral suture.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines.

Described from two examples found amongst rotten wood near Whangarei Heads.

Pachypeza.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderate, sub-parallel; *scrobes* beginning at the middle and reaching the eyes. *Head* globular, deeply immersed. *Eyes* placed at the base of the beak, not visible above, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle of the beak, elongate; *scape* gradually incrassated; *funiculus* much longer than the scape, 7-articulate; basal joint elongate; thickened apically; second not quite twice the length of the first, cylin-

dricul ; third not half as long as the second, cylindric ; joints 4-7 decrease in length, but become broader ; *club* large, ovate, pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, feebly bi-sinuated at the base, produced so as to cover the head, but receding from it below, constricted and depressed anteriorly, the sides behind rounded. *Scutellum* not visible. *Elytra* sub-oviform, closely applied to the thorax at the base, where the width of both is equal, but broader at the middle, considerably narrowed and nearly vertical behind. *Legs* robust : *femora* unarmed ; *tibiæ* flexuous ; *tarsi* very broad, basal articulation elongate-obconical ; second short, very transversal ; third very broad, bilobed, cleft almost to the base ; terminal slender and elongate ; claws simple ; *soles* sponge-like. Pectoral canal deep, limited by the raised hind-margin of the mesosternum. *Metasternum* excessively short. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* large, the first the larger ; third and fourth minute, depressed, grooved transversely.

The moderately convex, compact body, destitute of squamosity, and very broad tarsi, are totally at variance with *Acalles* and its immediate allies ; it approaches *Paromalia* in some respects, but recedes from it in the mutic femora, &c.

1295. *P. sanguinea*, *n.s.* *Body* rather glossy, red ; the elytra and apex of thorax dilute in colour, antennæ of a paler red. *Rostrum* smooth at its extremity, almost grooved behind. *Prothorax* a good deal rounded laterally at its broader portion ($\frac{3}{8}$), suddenly contracted in front ; its basal part is rather dark and dull, and the whole surface is very densely punctured and almost nude. *Elytra* broadly oval, not much longer than broad, moderately convex ; obviously punctate-striate, interstices a little elevated, with a row of small distant punctures (on each), from each of which proceeds an erect yellow hair. *Legs* clothed with pallid setæ. Basal segment of *abdomen* dull and punctate.

Quite an isolated form, not at all likely to be mistaken for any other New Zealand weevil.

Length (rost. excl.), $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I discovered this insect also at Parua, but have been unable to obtain more than one individual, and that, unfortunately, mutilated.

Rhyncodes (p. 502).

1296. *R. squameus*, *n.s.* *Body* pitchy-black ; elytra glossy, squamose ; antennæ piceous.

Rostrum bare except near the eyes, distantly punctured in front, more closely behind. *Head* finely and densely punctured, with a few elongate, yellowish scales near the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower than the elytra, of the ordinary form, rather flat above ; it is rather finely and closely punctured, the punctures, however, differ in size, the smaller predominate ; its clothing consists of depressed, elongate, yellowish scales, chiefly confined to the sides of the anterior contraction. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate, nude, with a basal fovea. *Elytra* normal in form ; each has three more or less obvious discoidal costæ not continued to the apex, the outermost terminating abruptly just behind the posterior femur : the intervals between these bear two rows of large deep punctures ; the rows are separated

by indistinctly-elevated interstices, and the inflexed sides are similarly sculptured; there is a depression near each shoulder; the third and sixth rows unite in line with the extremity of the external costa, where they are sunk in a broad groove; all the bare elevated parts are rugulose; they are not densely clothed with elongate yellow and grey scales. The *legs* are short, and very sparsely squamose, though many scales form a patch near the apex of the thighs. *Under-side* black, with scales similar to those on the upper surface.

This insect, though similar to the typical one in form, is essentially different. In *R. ursus* and *R. saundersi* the clothing is dense and hairy, whereas in this species the covering of the body, which is by no means close, consists entirely of scales.

Length (rost. excl.), $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

I found one specimen only, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Group—COSSONIDÆ (p. 507).

Pentarthrum (p. 508).

1297. *P. sculpturata*, n.s. Convex, cylindrical, rather dull, scantily clothed with fine greyish hairs; pitchy-red; legs and antennæ red.

Rostrum robust, nearly plane above, a little narrowed behind, slightly impressed transversely before the antennal insertion, which is just behind the middle; its sculpture close, coarse, and rugose, gradually becoming less rugosely punctate towards the prominent eyes; *neck* smooth, narrowed and constricted in front. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, constricted and depressed near the apex, coarsely punctured, more sparingly on the disc than elsewhere, the punctures almost disposed in rows, sometimes confluent and more or less rugose laterally. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* cylindrical, arcuated at the base, apices dilated and leaving a gap at the suture; they are distinctly punctate-striate, with punctulated rugulose interstices. *Legs* stout; third tarsal joint deeply emarginate at apex, so that the minute fourth joint may be discerned; it is not, however, expanded. *Antennæ* short and stout, second articulation of the funicle not appreciably longer than the third; *club* solid, rounded. *Under-side* rufo-piceous, with short yellow hairs, coarsely punctured; *metasternum* broadly depressed behind; basal segment of the *abdomen* similarly impressed, the deep sutures of the others, but not the second, bordered by coarse punctures so as to appear crenulate; the suture between the first two broadly angulated.

The rostrum is as broad but nearly twice as long as that of the male *P. zealandicum*, but very coarsely sculptured. Allied to *P. rufum*.

♂. Length, $1\frac{3}{8}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{8}$ line.

My solitary specimen was found at Parua (W. H.).

Obs.—I would advise students to obtain accurately-named examples of both sexes of what may be termed the indigenous typical species (*P. zealandicum*), and, before attempting to identify others, proceed to a careful study of the late Mr. Wollaston's excellent descriptions, generic and specific. As an aid to the separation of the members of this genus, I may state that *P. apicale*, *P. rufum*, *P. asperella*, *P. confinis*, *P. puncti-*

rostre, and the present one have more prominent eyes than the type: this is to be accounted for not only by the anterior contraction of the smooth neck, but because they are really more convex. *P. longirostre* is, in this respect, exactly intermediate between the type and the group alluded to; these six species are convex, and the apical margins of the elytra are more or less explanated and gape a little at the suture. Their separation is least evident in *P. apicale*, but in it the margins are very much dilated, with a slight sinuation just before the extremity. The other species are distinguished from that group, and indeed from the typical forms, by tolerably well-marked characters, which, however, must be very carefully studied before the nomenclature of a collection can be called perfect.

1298. ***P. reductum***, *n.s.* Rufo-piceous, rather dull; legs infusate-red, antennæ paler.

Rostrum cylindrical, slightly depressed near the base, glossy, finely punctured; the *head* more coarsely punctured; *eyes* a little prominent. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, convex, constricted in front, moderately closely punctured, least so on the disc. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, crenate-punctate-striate; interstices punctulated, slightly rugose; truncate at base, and bearing a few minute grey hairs.

Like the ♀ *P. zealandicum*, but only about half its size, its rostrum rather shorter and stouter, the punctuation of the thorax relatively coarser, and the elytral striæ deeper and distinctly crenate-punctate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My specimen, probably the female, was discovered near Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq.

1299. ***P. confinis***, *n.s.* Sub-cylindrical, moderately shining, piceo-rufous, sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs; antennæ and tarsi dark red.

Rostrum of moderate length and thickness, slightly dilated at the middle, just behind which the antennæ are inserted, distinctly punctate, the punctures forming curved rows behind and having smooth intervals; the *eyes*, owing to the slight constriction at each side, appear more prominent behind than in front; the occiput or neck is nearly smooth, having only three or four punctures. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, convex, constricted anteriorly, coarsely punctured, the punctures rather distant from one another along the middle of the disc, becoming closer, confluent, and rugose laterally. *Elytra* cylindrical, their apical margins dilated, punctate-striate, interstices remotely punctulated; the hairs proceed from the punctures of the striæ, and are finer and paler than those on the thorax.

Allied to *P. rufum*; distinguished from it by the absence of any distinct transverse impression separating the smooth occiput from the vertex, narrower thorax, and the presence of distinct pubescence.

In *P. rufum*, this, and the two following species, the second antennal joint is just appreciably longer than the third, and the funiculus is gradually expanded, so that the club seems but little broader than the fifth joint.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

One, most likely the female, is all I have seen of this species ; it was found near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

1300. **P. punctirostre**, *n.s.* ♀. Form, colour, and clothing somewhat similar to *P. confinis*, with a shorter, more parallel, and less punctate rostrum ; the *thorax* shorter, broader behind, less coarsely but more closely punctured, and without a smooth dorsal space ; the *elytra* have more fine punctures between the striæ, are not dilated near the apices, and are more pubescent.

In the male the rostrum is stout and broad, parallel, and somewhat rugosely punctured, and the thorax is impressed along the middle.

I have one of each sex, and, besides these, a specimen of what I consider a variety of the male form in which the thorax is less broad, and unimpressed.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines ; breadth, almost $\frac{1}{3}$.

Discovered by Mr. P. Stewart near Wellington.

1301. **P. asperella**, *n.s.* Sub-parallel, convex, slightly glossy, piceous ; legs, rostrum, and antennæ pitchy-red, club dilute ; very sparsely pubescent.

Rostrum moderately long, parallel, its punctures distinct from one another, becoming rather coarse, but not close, towards the base ; *occiput* smooth ; *eyes* prominent. *Prothorax* with very few slender yellowish hairs, triangularly ovate, constricted but not greatly narrowed anteriorly, coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures near the sides more or less confluent, seeming to form irregular abbreviated striæ. *Elytra* cylindrical, their apical margins dilated, crenate-punctate-striate, interstices punctulated and rugose, bearing many very slender but rather long pallid hairs, not, however, readily perceptible.

Belongs to the same section as *P. rufum*, but easily separated from it and its immediate allies by the dense and coarse thoracic sculpture without the least trace of a smooth dorsal line ; the punctures are crowded together in front, but are somewhat more distant from one another just behind the middle.

Length, 2 lines ; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Stewart, of the Public Works Department, Wellington, for the discovery of this species also. I have one example only, probably the female.

1302. **P. auricoma**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-depressed, not parallel, red ; the thorax covered with coarse golden-yellow hairs, the elytra with slender griseous ones apt to be passed unnoticed, and a few others of a yellow colour.

Rostrum moderately elongate, not slender, parallel, punctate, its punctures elongate, coarsest behind, with some fine pallid hairs ; the head bears coarse golden hairs and has prominent *eyes*, so that it seems rather large. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, gradually narrowed but not very obviously constricted anteriorly, the posterior angles so rounded off as to cause an evident gap between its sides and the shoulders of the elytra ; its whole surface is moderately coarsely punctured, and, besides the conspicuous yellow hairs, a few slender grey ones may be seen on the disc.

Elytra sub-parallel, with simple apices, punctate-striate, interstices punctulate but not rugose; the grey hairs with which they are clothed are slender, decumbent, and, though elongate, not very easily seen at first sight, but the yellow pubescence is quite distinct. *Antennæ* pubescent, rather slender; the second joint of the funiculus a little longer than the third. *Tarsi* stout, their third joint bilobed.

A pretty little Cossonid, allied to *P. planiuscula*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found one specimen only at Tairua some years ago.

1303. **P. rugirostre**, *n.s.* *Body* almost opaque, convex, sub-cylindrical; piceous; legs and antennæ reddish; sparsely and minutely clothed.

Rostrum robust, rather broad, plane, gradually narrowed towards its apex, so punctured as to appear longitudinally rugulose. *Eyes* prominent. *Head* not smooth behind. *Prothorax* ovate-triangular, constricted in front, its hind angles but little rounded; its surface is closely, coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, and bears some fine, short, yellow hairs, not visible when viewed with an ordinary glass. *Scutellum* depressed, impunctate. *Elytra* cylindrical, with simple apical margins, almost crenate-punctate-striate, interstices punctulate, appearing rugulose; with rows of very short, erect, yellow hairs or fine setæ. *Antennæ* rather short and stout; basal joint of funiculus stout, second a little longer than third; club ovate. *Tarsi* stout, the third joint nearly entire.

Quite a distinct form; differentiated from the orthodox *Pentarthra* by its broad snout, gradually narrowed towards the apex; the thorax seems rough, but the sculpture of the beak and elytra, though evident enough, is rather shallow.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Described from one individual (male) taken at Parua.

1304. **P. ruficorne**, *n.s.* Robust, sub-depressed, not parallel, apparently nude, yet in reality sparingly clothed with scarcely-visible, minute, slender grey hairs; rather dull, pitchy-black; tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ dark-red.

Rostrum stout, rather broad, parallel, its punctuation coarse but shallow, the intervals between the punctures densely but finely sculptured, causing it to appear dull. The *antennæ* are implanted just before the middle of the beak, are unusually stout, the scape a good deal incrassated; second joint of the funiculus slightly longer than third; club short. The *head* is perceptibly separated from the smooth neck by a deep linear impression continued downwards just behind the back part of the *eyes*; these latter are small, quite lateral, and by no means prominent. *Prothorax* large, considerably longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its frontal constriction continuous, forming an obvious curved depression; behind the constriction it is depressed longitudinally, with a smooth linear space on the middle; the rest of its surface is moderately closely and distinctly punctured, its apex more finely and densely, and the spaces between the punctures are finely and closely impressed. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, apices

simple, sub-truncate at base, punctate-striate; interstices punctulate. *Legs* stout.

On comparing this with the male of *P. zealandicum* it will be observed to possess an apparently longer beak, not that such is really the case, however, but because of the narrow head and inconspicuous eyes; the post-ocular line is very distinct; the thorax is larger, with more rounded posterior angles, but less and more gradually narrowed towards the front, its size causing the elytra to seem relatively shorter.

Agrees imperfectly with *Pentarthrum*; cannot be called a *Heteropsis*, but manifestly a form intermediate between these genera. My unique specimen, I think, is a male; I do not deem it advisable to make a new generic name for it until other examples can be obtained for study.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found it at Tairua.

1305. **P. glabrum**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-depressed, rather broad, not parallel, nude, glossy, castaneo-rufous.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, moderately slender, nearly parallel before the point of insertion of the antennæ (the middle), where it is slightly dilated, narrowed behind, finely punctured; the head with larger punctures and an elongate inter-ocular one; eyes small, not prominent, separated from the thorax by the smooth occiput. *Antennæ* stout, shining; second joint of funiculus a little longer than third; club well-limited. *Prothorax* not very much longer than broad, abruptly contracted in front, its broad part rounded laterally, with a frontal depression from side to side; its surface plane, finely and distinctly punctured, and impressed at the middle of its base. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* flat, sub-parallel, punctate-striate; interstices punctulated but not rugose. *Tarsi* stout, third articulation rather broad, emarginate at apex, but not truly bilobed. *Under-side* plane, shining, reddish, sparingly punctulated, more closely on the sides of the metasternum; the latter with a groove not attaining the front; the two basal ventral segments large, broadly impressed longitudinally, the suture between them very fine; third and fourth short, with deep sutures.

If it were not for the short ovate club the species might be mistaken for a female *Macroscytalus*, *M. laticollis* for example. It has no other near ally.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found two females at Parua.

1306. **P. conicolle**, *n.s.* Glossy, pitchy-red, elytra darkest, legs and antennæ red; its pubescence hardly discernible.

Rostrum shining, moderately long, sub-cylindrical, nearly parallel, a little narrowed towards its base, punctulate. *Eyes* somewhat flattened, yet appearing slightly prominent, the smooth neck being narrowed in front, and distinctly separated from the head. *Prothorax* almost conical, having rounded posterior angles, nearly straight sides, and being a good deal narrowed towards the front; the frontal depression, though not very deep, is much more marked than the feeble constriction; the disc is nearly flat, and moderately closely but not coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* parallel, nearly plane above, moderately punctate-striate,

interstices punctulated. *Legs* pubescent, rather elongate; the third tarsal joint bilobed, but not much expanded. *Antennæ* long, inserted just behind the middle of the beak; *scape* long, rather slender, strongly flexuose; second joint of the *funicle* decidedly longer than the third. *Sternum* plane, moderately punctured, dark red; mesosternum almost smooth; metasternum with a short median groove behind. *Abdomen* black, the last four segments much more finely and closely punctured than the first.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My specimen, probably the female, was found at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart. The long flexuose scape implanted behind the middle of the rostrum is distinctive.

1307. **P. castum**, *n.s.* *Body* sub-depressed, dark red, elytra suffused with a darker hue, legs and antennæ red; somewhat glossy, clothed with yellow and greyish hairs, those of the former colour long and slender on the thorax, but short on the elytra.

Rostrum moderately long, narrowed behind, punctulate, the sculpture coarser on the head; *neck* rather short, not quite smooth; *eyes* prominent. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, a little constricted and depressed in front, with rounded hind angles, moderately closely and distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* smooth. *Elytra* sub-truncate at base, narrowed posteriorly, punctate-striate, the punctures more obvious than the grooves, interstices punctulated; they appear rugulose and rather densely clothed, the yellow hairs are easily seen, but the numerous rather long and very slender grey ones can only be perceived on a careful examination. *Legs* stout; third joint of the feet sub-bilobed, but not dilated. *Antennæ* inserted almost before the middle of the beak, rather elongate; *scape* rather slender and but little incrassated at the extremity; *funicle* as long as the scape, the second joint not perceptibly longer than the third; *club* ovate, not short. *Under-side* nearly plane, dark red, with minute semi-erect yellow hairs, moderately punctured; *metasternum* canaliculate. The two basal segments of the *abdomen* distantly punctured on the middle, the sutures of the other three edged with coarser punctures.

Distinguished from the depressed *Pentarthra* by its clothing, &c.; the anterior half of the rostrum is parallel, the posterior narrowing is not continuous, merely a broad incurvature behind the middle; the thorax is not short.

Length, quite $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My specimen, obtained somewhere near Whangarei Harbour, I believe to be a female.

Macroscytalus.

Nov. gen.

Body sub-depressed, narrowed anteriorly, more or less pubescent. *Rostrum* shorter than the thorax, not abbreviated, narrowed behind the middle. *Eyes* moderate, not convex. *Head* exserted, curved laterally, occiput smooth. *Antennæ* stout, rather long, inserted at or near the middle; *scape* incrassated, attaining the eye; *funiculus* short, 5-articu-

ate, basal joint obconical, largest; second slightly longer than third; club oblong-oval, densely pubescent, as long as the funiculus. *Prothorax* sub-triangular-ovate, considerably narrowed in front, rounded laterally. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* sub-parallel, more or less depressed. *Legs* stout, moderately long; *tarsi* stout, apical joint as long as the first three, third more or less bilobed. *Under-side* plane; *mesosternum* not abbreviated, *metasternum* moderate; the two basal segments of the *abdomen* as long as the metasternum, the suture between them indistinct or fine; the next two short, with deep sutures. *Coxæ* small, nearly equidistant, the anterior rather less separated than the others, yet far apart. *Metasternum* finely grooved; basal segments of *abdomen* broadly impressed.

The primary character of the genus is the elongate antennal club, equalling the funiculus in length.

1308. *M. laticollis*, *n.s.* Shining, very finely clad, piceo-rufous, antennal club blackish; robust, sub-depressed, not parallel.

Rostrum stout, nearly as broad as the head in front, narrowed behind the middle; finely punctured, the punctuation coarser behind, terminating abruptly in line with the hind margin of the eyes, indistinctly impressed along the middle; the head with an inter-ocular punctiform impression. *Prothorax* not very much longer than broad, rather abruptly narrowed in front, a good deal rounded laterally; the anterior constriction continuous, causing the front to appear curvedly depressed; there is a more or less distinct dorsal impression most obvious near the base, and its punctuation is moderately close but not coarse. *Elytra* truncate, or nearly so, at the base, just appreciably narrowed anteriorly, appearing broadest in line with the posterior femora, apex rounded, slightly depressed transversely before the middle, rather flat; distinctly punctate-striate, interstices rather broad, with a row of minute punctures on each; the sutural striæ are most deeply impressed behind, the third and outmost unite in a broad apical groove. *Legs* robust, the tibial hook well developed. The *clothing* consists of very fine short greyish hairs. The *antennæ* are placed just before the middle of the beak.

♂. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Habitat, Parua.

Obs.—Dr. Sharp's *Pentarthrum remotum* belongs to this genus; so do Nos. 915 and 920.

1309. *M. russulus*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed, rather narrow, glossy, chestnut-red; tarsi and antennæ yellowish, club obscure-red; sparsely clothed with minute grey hairs.

Rostrum moderate, shining, finely punctate. *Head* more distinctly punctured, with a small fovea on its vertex. *Prothorax* constricted in front, its broad part rounded laterally, impressed near the base, moderately punctured. *Elytra* transversely depressed near the base, punctate-striate, interstices punctulated. Somewhat resembling the female *M. remotum*.

♀. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from one example in my own collection, found, most likely, at Tairua.

Phlœophagosoma (p. 529).

1310. **P. rugipenne**, *n.s.* *Body* nude, moderately convex, not parallel, shining, pitchy-black; legs and antennæ piceo-rufous.

Rostrum rather long and robust, not depressed at the base, parallel, distinctly but not very closely punctulated. *Head* with a small vertical fovea, its sculpture nearly similar to that of the beak; *eyes* small but prominent. *Prothorax* almost triangularly ovate, obsoletely compressed laterally, constricted in front; moderately punctured, its dorsal line smooth, the punctuation of the linear basal space very much finer and closer, and, therefore, quite dull; it is much longer than broad. *Elytra* gradually narrowed posteriorly, crenate-punctate-striate, interstices slightly convex, rugose, punctulated, but not closely. *Legs* long and stout. *Antennæ* placed before the middle of the beak, stout; the scape extending beyond its apex; funiculus and club pubescent. *Prosternum* sparingly punctulated; *metasternum* canaliculate, with moderate shallow punctures; basal segment of the *abdomen* broadly impressed on the middle, second much more finely and sparsely punctured than the preceding, the suture between the two indistinct, the deep sutures of the others bordered by a row of distinct punctures, the apical segment closely punctulated.

Superficially, the members of this genus are strikingly homogeneous: the present one departs from the type (New Zealand only), *P. corvinum*, in having a more robust rostrum, a larger thorax, with a more inwardly prolonged frontal constriction having a tendency to produce a transverse depression, more deeply impressed elytral striæ with their punctures encroaching on the interstices, the elytra themselves being bi-arcuate at their base, and the thorax usually with two more or less evident impressions behind the middle. The abdominal depression will aid in the identification of the species.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I cut some specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads.

1311. **P. abdominale**, *n.s.* Shining, pitchy-black; legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Rostrum slightly arched, parallel, finely and not closely punctured. *Head* rather finely and distantly punctured; *eyes* sub-depressed, not at all conspicuous. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, constricted in front, moderately punctured, with a smooth linear median space. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* gradually narrowed towards the apices, punctate-striate, interstices distantly punctulated. *Metasternum* canaliculate, distantly punctured; *abdomen* slightly convex, its basal segment finely and not very closely punctured, the second almost obsoletely, the suture between the two rather strongly angulated (broadly triangular) and very distinct.

An isolated form: the head, owing to the flattened eyes, with an almost uninterrupted lateral curve; the thorax shorter and more rounded at the sides than in *P. rugipenne*, and with more finely sculptured (not rugose) elytra. The shape of the scutellum is uncommon.

In *P. thoracicum* the under-surface is finely punctured, and the fine suture between the two basal segments of the abdomen is just perceptibly angulated in the middle.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found my unique specimen at Whangarei Heads.

Group—SCOLYTIDÆ (p. 538).

Stenopus.

Nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, robust, coarsely sculptured, hirsute. *Head* large, globular, produced so as to form a broad but very evident rostrum. *Eyes* invisible from above, situated below at the base of the snout, moderately faceted, vertically oval, depressed. *Antennæ* rather long, gradually incrassated, so that the small ovate but not acuminate club is by no means well-limited; scape gradually thickened; funiculus 7-articulate, first joint longest; club pubescent, apparently three-jointed: they are inserted in deep scrobes, which are hardly capable of receiving the whole of the scape, so that it just touches the eye; the funiculus when bent at right angles rests under the rostrum, the scrobe being feebly prolonged as a shallow cavity for the stout first joint. *Prothorax* large, nearly conical, scarcely constricted anteriorly, of the same width at the base as the elytra, but narrowed in front to that of the head. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* cylindric, longer than thorax, obtusely rounded posteriorly. *Legs* moderate, *femora* robust; front *tibia* straight, not at all expanded, its outer angle prolonged and curved outwardly, the inner also a little produced in the form of a spine; the others are flexuous and terminate externally in a projection as long as the basal tarsal joint, and from the inner edge of that projection there proceeds a spine-like spur, whilst its inner angle is likewise prolonged, but not to the same extent, the tarsus being inserted in the hollow; *tarsi* narrow, the basal and apical joints about equal; second and third, conjointly, hardly as long as the fourth; third entire, or with only an apical excision for the claw-joint; *claws* simple. *Prosternum* rather long, semi-circularly excised in front; mesosternum moderate; metasternum rather short, convex. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the basal one as long as the next two, so elevated as to be on a different plane from the others, truncate behind, produced in front so as to separate the posterior coxæ; the second short, sloping from the first to the third; third and fourth very short; the last three with deep basal sutures. Front *coxæ* prominent, not contiguous, but separated by a very narrow space, the intermediate not widely distant, having only a mesosternal process between them.

This genus makes a nearer approach to the Cossonideous pattern than any other I am acquainted with. There is much similarity to a very robust Cossonid in the shape of the body, whilst the antennæ very much resemble those of *Eutornus*, but possess a shorter scape.

1312. **S. rufopiceus**, *n.s.* *Body* transversely convex, narrowed anteriorly; rufo-piceous, not very glossy, sparsely clothed with erect yellow hairs, tarsi and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head distinctly produced as a rostrum, its sculpture irregular. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, gradually narrowed, somewhat denticulate laterally, the base truncate with obliquely rounded angles; the front margin is smooth, the rest of the surface is coarsely punctured, least so on the disc, and, towards the sides, many minute tubercular elevations may be seen. *Elytra* cylindrical, apex obtusely rounded, almost punctate-striate, some of the punctures divided by slightly raised intervals encroaching on the interstices, thus giving the latter a rugose aspect; the

seven interstices are a little elevated behind, are merged in the apical margins, and studded with minute tubercles; similar but smaller projections occur along the sides and posterior slope also, but are not readily noticed. *Legs* clothed with yellow hairs. *Prosternum* coarsely and densely sculptured and hairy, the rest of the breast remotely punctured; the *metasternum* with an abbreviated groove behind. The *abdomen* is coarsely punctured; the third and fourth, and base of the ventral one, however, quite smooth.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$.

The species is evidently rare. It was discovered near Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart.

Homarus.

Nov. gen.

Body cylindrical, squamose. *Head* vertical in front, with a quadrangular muzzle. *Eyes* narrow, transverse, remote, distinctly faceted. *Antennæ* short; *scape* as long as funiculus, gradually incrassated; *funiculus* 6-articulate (?); first joint stout, sub-globular; joints 2-6 small, compact, gradually widened, second obconical; *club* pubescent, oval, tri-articulate, the terminal joint rather long and somewhat pointed. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, slightly narrowed anteriorly, its base truncate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* cylindric, a little broader than thorax, moderately declivous posteriorly, individually obtusely rounded, slightly raised and crenulated, and overlapping the base of the thorax. *Legs* stout; femora dilated; *tibiæ* expanded apically, dentate externally, considerably produced inwardly at the extremity; *tarsi* stout, their three basal joints about equal, third almost bilobed, fourth as long as the preceding three conjointly; *claws* stout, thickened at the base. *Prosternum* plane, depressed between the broadly separated anterior coxæ, these latter prominent; *mesosternum* short, depressed, middle coxæ more distant than the front pair; *metasternum* moderate, a little elevated, posterior coxæ least remote. *Abdomen* not twice the length of the metasternum, its basal segment as long as the three following short ones, their sutures distinct; its process produced between the coxæ.

1313. **H. mundulus**, *n.s.* Cylindric, slightly glossy, pale castaneous; antennal club infusate.

Head finely sculptured and clothed. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, but little narrowed towards the front where it is slightly constricted, very obsoletely carinated on the middle, moderately punctured, and clothed with fine yellowish scales. *Scutellum* depressed. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, not abruptly deflexed behind, each rounded and slightly raised at the base, and at that part blackish and crenulate; they are rather coarsely punctate-striate, with punctulate interstices covered with fine yellowish scales and erect pallid setæ. *Tibiæ* elongate-triangular, denticulated on the outer edge. *Under-side* testaceous, punctate, clothed with greyish hairs. Anterior *coxæ* prominent, nearly vertical inwardly, leaving a very obvious space between them. *Metasternum* canaliculate.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found three examples near Whangarei Harbour.

Dendrotrupes.*Nov. gen.*

Body cylindric. *Head* vertical in front, produced in the form of a quadrangular muzzle, carinated laterally, concave or plane. *Eyes* narrow, transverse, distant above, distinctly granulated. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides close to the base of the mandibles, pilose; *scape* rather longer than funiculus, flexuose, gradually thickened; *funiculus* 7-articulate; first joint robust, obconical, about half the length of the following ones collectively; *club* somewhat flattened, large, oblong-oval, tri-articulate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, contracted anteriorly, base sub-truncate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* cylindric, individually rounded at the base, moderately declivous behind. *Legs* long and robust; *femora* dilated; *tibiæ* straight inwardly, somewhat arcuated outwardly, armed with a stout hook at the apex, and denticulated along the external edge; *tarsi* stout, second joint sub-triangular and emarginated at apex, third bilobed, fourth shorter than the preceding three; *claws* stout. *Mesososternum* abbreviated and depressed. *Metasternum* moderately long, somewhat elevated. *Abdomen* rather longer than metasternum, its basal segment as long as the following two, triangularly produced between the coxæ; 2-4 nearly equal, their sutures distinct. Anterior *coxæ* large, prominent, almost contiguous, separated by a linear space only; intermediate distant, small, their outer margin not extending beyond that of the front pair; posterior not so far apart.

1314. **D. vestitus**, *n.s.* *Body* cylindrical, a little shining; elytra castaneous, thorax darker, head piceous, legs slightly rufescent.

Head broadly depressed in front, with a very fine carina along the middle, thickened anteriorly. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, obtusely produced and narrowed in front, the sides but little rounded; with an obsolete dorsal costa, rather closely and coarsely punctured, and bearing many longish yellow hairs. *Scutellum* dark in colour. *Elytra* not broader than thorax and about twice its length, the basal margin of each obtusely rounded and slightly reflexed; they are punctate-striate, and the punctulated, slightly rugose intervals are covered with erect, yellow, hair-like scales; many much finer ones intervene, so that the clothing seems rather dense. *Tibiæ* armed with about five fine teeth, and ciliated on the outer edge. *Sternum* blackish, ventral segments castaneous, coarsely but not deeply punctured, and clothed with yellowish hairs; *metasternum* impressed longitudinally. *Antennæ* shining, usually with elongate yellow hairs; club pubescent, blackish.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat, Tairua.

1315. **D. costiceps**, *n.s.* Cylindrical; but little shining, fuscous; the legs, front of throat, and base of elytra of a chestnut colour.

The sculpture and clothing resemble those of *D. vestitus* as far as the thorax and elytra are concerned; but the *head* is quite different, being plane and unimpressed, with a frontal costa not always attaining the vertex, and the lateral margins less distinct.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found my two specimens at Tairua some years ago

Tomicus.

Latr. Lacord., Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. vii., p. 382.

Labial palpi with two stout basal joints, especially the second, about equal; third very short and slender. Lobes of the *maxillæ* very large, somewhat S-shaped, furnished with rigid hairs inwardly, attenuated anteriorly, longer than the maxillary palpi. *Maxillary palpi* very short, two basal articulations equal, strongly transversal. *Mandibles* short. Scape of the *antennæ* elongate-clavate; *funicle* 5-jointed, first and second elongate, obconical, the former the longer and stouter, joints 3-5 transversal, equal, gradually widened; *club* rather small, feebly articulated, the sutures more or less arcuated. *Eyes* moderate, narrow, sinuate in front, transverse and slightly oblique. *Prothorax* elongate, cylindrical, briefly narrowed anteriorly, widely rounded at base and apex. *Scutellum* small, more or less elongated. *Elytra* cylindric, more or less excavated posteriorly, the edges of the excavation dentate. *Legs* moderately robust; *femora* linear; *tibiæ* denticulated externally, most strongly at the extremity; first and third joints of the *tarsi* equal. The three intermediate segments of the *abdomen* nearly equal. *Body* cylindrical.

1316. **T. asper**, *n.s.* Cylindrical, fuscous; antennæ and legs testaceous.

Head short, finely and closely sculptured. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, curvedly narrowed and depressed anteriorly, base sub-truncate, most elevated near the middle of the base; coarsely punctate, with numerous small tubercular elevations on the dorsal and frontal portions, and bearing some yellow hairs. *Elytra* of the same width but twice the length of the thorax, vertical behind; their second interstices abbreviated, the others, particularly the third, more or less obtusely protuberant at the summit of the posterior declivity, the space between appearing concave; they are punctate-striate, with punctulate, rugulose intervals, the sculpture of the disc is, however, rather indistinct, and the clothing consists of short and long, rather fine, yellowish hairs. *Under-side* brownish, punctate and pubescent; *metasternum* grooved; the two basal segments of the *abdomen* about equal, largest; third and fourth short, with distinct sutures.

Owing to the mutilated condition of the specimens, the genus may be considered doubtful.

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

Wellington. Collected by Mr. P. Stewart.

Group—ANTHRIBIDÆ.**Anthribus** (p. 545).

1317. **A. picipictus**, *n.s.* Variegate, somewhat castaneous, covered with greyish and yellowish hairs.

Rostrum about as broad as but much longer than the head, reddish, punctate, dilated in front; *eyes* not transversal, distinctly faceted and emarginated in front. *Antennæ* inserted in foveiform scrobes at the sides in front of the eyes; basal joint stout, its exposed portion rather shorter than the second; joints 3-8 slender, decreasing in length, each thickened, but not nodose, at the extremity; ninth about as long as the eighth, gradually expanded; tenth and eleventh short. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, more abruptly behind; its carina distinct from the base and sinuated towards the sides, and, after forming

obtuse angles, prolonged forwards; its surface is a little uneven, closely punctured, reddish, the yellow hairs usually forming a dorsal line. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, wider than thorax, apex obtusely rounded; each with a large compressed basal tubercle near the suture, a smaller rounded one after the middle, and two contiguous ones on the summit of the posterior declivity; their surface is a little uneven, punctate-striate, with variegate clothing and several blackish spots, most conspicuous near the sides. *Legs* moderate, testaceous; the middle of the femora and tibiae and the apex of the basal tarsal joints more or less piceous; each *claw* with a distinct tooth.

The *male* is distinguished by the greater length of the antennæ and two tubercles between their point of insertion; the *female* (?) is smaller, and the club of the antennæ only extends beyond the hind-body; in both sexes the *pygidium* is but little exposed. Allied to *A. discedens*, but with the eyes slightly more notched.

♂. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I have received three specimens from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1318. **A. nigrescens**, n.s. *Body* pitchy-black, head and front of thorax brown, legs testaceous spotted with black, antennæ castaneous; clothed with grey and yellowish hairs.

Rostrum about as broad but twice as long as the head, a little dilated in front, punctate; *eyes* rounded, emarginated in front, moderately prominent. *Antennæ* as long as the body, slender, inserted in foveiform scrobes at the sides, a little distance in front of the eyes; their two basal joints stout, the visible part of the first as long as the second; joints 3-8 decrease, each a little thickened at the end; ninth elongate-triangular, as long as the next two taken together. *Prothorax* a good deal broader than long, punctate; its carina distinct from the base, obtusely angulated in the middle, oblique just beyond, from thence rather deeply sinuated towards the sides, where it is bent forwards, the angle obtuse. *Scutellum* small, whitish. *Elytra* oblong, slightly dilated behind, punctate-striate, interstices finely punctured; each with a large, somewhat compressed basal tubercle near the suture, an obtuse oblong one behind the middle, and two smaller contiguous ones behind; the greyish clothing is chiefly confined to the sides, the disc being nearly nude and glossy. *Legs* moderately long; basal joint of the *tarsi* longer than the following two; third short, bilobed; *claws* distinctly toothed.

Somewhat similar to *A. discedens* and its allies, but readily distinguished by the short thorax. When examined from the side, it will be noticed that the elytra are gradually depressed from the median tubercles to the shoulders.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

One individual received from Mr. P. Stewart, of Wellington.

1319. **A. torulosus**, n.s. *Fuscous*, covered with grey and yellowish hairs; legs fusco-testaceous spotted with black, antennæ castaneous.

Rostrum double the length and nearly as broad at the head, punctate, reddish, covered with yellowish hairs, and bearing two inter-antennal tubercles. *Prothorax* broader than long, closely punctured; its carina distinct from the base, angulated at the middle, obliquely but slightly sinuated towards the sides, where it is obtusely bent forwards; the surface uneven, transversely depressed before and after the middle. *Scutellum*

small. *Elytra* oblong, almost punctate-striate, interstices punctulate; each with a large basal tubercle, a smaller similarly formed one behind the middle, and two contiguous ones behind; the gray hairs are so disposed as to form three lines of whitish spots on each elytron, one on the suture, the others beyond, and there are also many blackish spots, particularly near the sides. *Antennæ* slender, longer than the body; their second joint rather smaller than the first; 3-8 elongate, decreasing, each a little thickened at the extremity; ninth gradually expanded, nearly double the length of the two apical ones.

Allied to *A. picipictus* and *A. nigrescens*, with longer antennæ but smaller basal tubercles than the latter. Fem. incog.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I possess one male found by Mr. P. Stewart, near Wellington.

Group—LAMIIDÆ (p. 591).

Hybolasius (p. 609).

1320. *H. vegetus*, *n.s.* Castaneous, sometimes rufescent, occasionally fulvescent; the head and thorax constantly reddish, the legs and antennæ almost invariably similar to the elytra in colour; clothed with pale yellow hairs, sometimes leaving bare spaces on the elytra so as to produce a spotted appearance, the legs and antennæ with longer greyish hairs; sub-depressed.

Head finely and densely granulated. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, transversely depressed before and after the middle, obtusely protuberant laterally behind the middle, quite destitute of dorsal tubercles, and closely granulated. *Elytra* broadest at the shoulders, gradually narrowed posteriorly, their basal and posterior elevations not conspicuous, their whole surface moderately coarsely punctured. *Antennæ* elongate, their fourth joint reaching backwards to the hind thigh.

In some examples there is an obsolete curved fascia in line with the posterior femora; in others the prevailing colour is almost piceous. The species having granulate sculpture on the head and thorax are—*H. bellicosus*, *H. promissus*, *H. simplex*, and *H. modestus*.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Found at Wellington by Mr. P. Stewart, at Napier by F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., and at Whangarei Heads.

1321. *H. fasciatus*, *n.s.* Sub-depressed; head and thorax reddish; elytra castaneous, with a broad blackish oblique fascia on each elytron behind the posterior femur; legs variegated brown; antennæ infusate-red, more or less spotted with a darker colour; sparingly clothed with pallid hairs, the legs and antennæ with elongate grey ones.

Head indistinctly grooved, minutely granulated. *Prothorax* short, broader than long, transversely impressed near base and apex, obtusely dilated laterally near the base, its sculpture similar to that of the head. *Elytra* without distinct elevations except at the base, coarsely and rather closely punctate.

Easily recognized by its short thorax, with the lateral protuberances very near the base. The elytral fascia is formed by the colour of the derm itself, not the clothing.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I am indebted to F. H. Meinertzhagen, Esq., of Napier, for the only example I have seen.

LIST OF THE NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

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1252	femoralis "	-	710	Tychanus—			
1253	eoncolor "	-	710	1294	lachrymosus, <i>Broun</i>	-	729
Dorytomus—				Pachypeza—			
1254	lateralis, <i>Broun</i>	-	711	1295	sanguinea, <i>Broun</i>	-	730
1255	sudus "	-	711	Rhyncodes—			
1256	ochraceus "	-	712	1296	squameus, <i>Broun</i>	-	730
Praolepra—				COSSONIDÆ.			
1257	albopicta, <i>Broun</i>	-	712	Pentarthrum—			
1258	rufescens "	-	713	1297	sculpturata, <i>Broun</i>	-	731
1259	varia "	-	713	1298	reductum "	-	732
1260	asperirostre "	-	713	1299	confinis "	-	732
1261	pallidum "	-	714	1300	punctirostre "	-	733
1262	castanea "	-	714	1301	asperella "	-	733
1263	vestita "	-	715	1302	auricoma "	-	733
Eugnomus—				1303	rugirostre "	-	734
1264	maculosus, <i>Broun</i>	-	715	1304	ruficorne "	-	734
1265	nubilans "	-	715	1305	glabrum "	-	735
1266	fasciatus "	-	716	1306	conicollæ "	-	735
1267	cyaneus "	-	716	1307	castum "	-	736
Stephanorhynchus—				Macroscytalus—			
1268	tuberosus, <i>Broun</i>	-	717	1308	laticollis, <i>Broun</i>	-	737
1269	fatuus "	-	718	1309	russulus "	-	737
SCOLOPTERIDÆ.				Phlecephagosoma—			
Scolopterus—				1310	rugipenne, <i>Broun</i>	-	738
1270	æneorufus, <i>Broun</i>	-	718	1311	abdominale "	-	738
Nyxetes—				SCOLYTIDÆ.			
1271	rufipes, <i>Broun</i>	-	718	Stenopus—			
CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.				1312	rufopiceus, <i>Broun</i>	-	739
Ectopsis—				Homarus—			
1272	ferrugalis, <i>Broun</i>	-	719	1313	mundulus, <i>Broun</i>	-	740
Acalles—				Dendrotrupes—			
1273	ovatellus, <i>Broun</i>	-	720	1314	vestitus, <i>Broun</i>	-	741
1274	cordipennis "	-	720	1315	costiceps "	-	741
1275	leviculus "	-	721	Tomicus—			
1276	cristatus "	-	721	1316	asper, <i>Broun</i>	-	742
1277	rudis "	-	721	ANTHRIBIDÆ.			
1278	dorsalis "	-	722	Anthribus—			
1279	volens "	-	722	1317	picipictus, <i>Broun</i>	-	742
1280	horridus "	-	723	1318	nigrescens "	-	743
1281	rubricus "	-	723	1319	torulosus "	-	744
1282	spureus "	-	724	LAMIIDÆ.			
1283	mundus "	-	724	Hybolasius—			
1284	canescens "	-	725	1320	vegetus, <i>Broun</i>	-	744
1285	aretus "	-	725	1321	fasciatus "	-	744
1286	vafum "	-	725				
Dolichoscelis—							
1287	setosus, <i>Broun</i>	-	726				

